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FURTHER COMMENTARY ON SALT II CONTROVERSY

Gromyko Terms Decision 'Gaffe'

AU030802 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, June 3 (AFP) - Soviet President Andrey Gromyko sees Washington's decision to stop automatically respecting all its 1979 SALT-2 treaty with Moscow as a major gaffe, British MP Martin Flanery said after a Kremlin visit.

Mr. Gromyko, the former long-serving foreign minister, added that Soviet leaders did not believe U.S. opinion really agreed the treaty should be broken up, Mr. Flanery (Labour), here with a British all-party delegation, added.

Mr. Gromyko's comments, as reported by Mr. Flanery, were not included in a long official report of the Kremlin meeting, carried by the media Tuesday.

The British delegation met Mr. Gromyko for two-and-a-half hours here Monday, after talks with Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev last week.

Bovin Scores U.S. Stance

PM021403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Gulf"]

[Text] From time to time it is useful to examine old papers or books read long ago. As a rule, something interesting and needed in the present can always be derived from them. So permit me to quote: "Human reason is incomplete, hence the inevitable divergence between the world as it is and our image of it. As long as our image is close to objective reality we are able to solve our problems in a sensible and appropriate manner. But when our image fails to tally with events, when we refuse to believe what we do not like, what scares us, or simply what we find entirely unfamiliar, the discrepancy between the facts and our image of them turns into an insuperable gulf and our actions become foolish and inappropriate." Those words were spoken more than 20 years ago, on 25 March 1964, to be exact. They were spoken in the U.S. Senate by James W. Fulbright, the well-known politician.

Much has changed since then. There was a time when the American image of the world "as it is" approximated to objective reality. Although that time was short-lived, it left us, in particular, the SALT I and II agreements and the ABM Treaty -- documents that have proved the fundamental possibility of reaching agreement on the most important and delicate of political questions.

But, I repeat, that time was short-lived. In the second half of the seventies the discrepancy between fact and image started growing and, after the appearance of the current President in the White House, turned into an "insuperable gulf." If Washington is the beloved city of the "Almighty" then the "Devil" is undoubtedly Moscow. Everything not to the Reagan administration's liking, everything that scared it and that it did not understand has been ascribed to machinations and intrigues and seen as the "reds'" ineradicable desire to take over the entire world.

Last week a TV talk was organized between the U.S. President and American students. The naive students asked the President: "If the United States and Russia have created enough arms to completely wipe each other out why are we still spending colossal sums on building up our defense potential?" The President replied: "We are forced to believe that the Soviet Union is pursuing an expansionist policy."

"It holds the conviction that its aim must be to develop world revolution until a world communist state is formed." The President needs such a willful interpretation of Soviet foreign policy aims and the substitution of historical philosoply with a kind of historical mythology in order to substantiate and justify the striking difference between words and deeds. The words are about the usefulness of disarmament and the desire for disarmament. The deeds however, are to build up arms and block disarmament talks.

In complete violation of logic and the objective trends of military rivalry it is claimed in Washington that only by transferring "defense efforts" to space, that is -- to call a spade a spade -- by militarizing space, can the conditions for disarmament be created on earth. The "star wars" program is now a symbol of U.S. militarism, which is already short of room on earth, at sea, and in the air...

Some $3.05 billion were allocated for research within the SDI framework in fiscal 1986. In fiscal 1987, the administration is asking for this sum to be increased by 77 percent. However, the launch of billion-dollar sums into space is starting to embarrass many Americans. The other day 46 senators (37 Democrats and 9 Republicans) protested the star wastefulness and demanded that the growth of SDI appropriations be increased by only 3 percent. The administration recoiled. The squabbling continues.

The arguments about the military potential of space are being accompanied by the active "modernization" of what already exists on earth. This is exacerbating again and again the question of the observance of the limitations imposed by the interim SALT I agreement and the SALT II agreement. This is not a trivial situation. SALT I has long since expired. But SALT II has not come into force at all, because the Americans refused to ratify it. Nonetheless, up until now both sides in principle took into account the provisions of these documents. Thus, in order not to overstep the limits contained in them, the USSR dismantled 540 strategic delivery vehicle units when siting new arms and the United States dismantled 168 such vehicles.

This week the Pentagon noted that start of sea trials of the eighth Trident-class submarine. It contains 24 MIRVed ballistic missiles. This will mean that the limit for strategic delivery vehicles laid down by SALT II will have been surpassed. In order to prevent this it is necessary to dismantle two old Poseidon submarines. And this decision was made.

However, this was by no means done out of a partiality for arms limitation, rather for purely economic reasons. For strategic bombers are being equipped with nuclear-armed cruise missiles at the same time. "Since production of the new long-range B-1 bomber and the B-52 modernization program are in full swing," the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL wrote recently, "the opponents of SALT II believe that the dismantling of both Poseidon submarines is not such a tragic event, even the contrary. For them the dismantling decision is rather a sign that Reagan ... intends to tear up the arms agreement no later than next December." That is what has happened. It has been announced that by year's end, the United States intends to exceed the limits set by SALT II. To exceed them, needless to say, in order to strengthen U.S. security and weaken Soviet security. That pathetic calculation is yet further evidence that the images of U.S. politicians, to recall Fulbright's argument, "do not tally with the development of events" and fail to take into account the specifics of the nuclear age and the stability and steadiness of military-strategic parity.

A clear-cut political assessment of what has happened was given in the recent Soviet Government statement. "Thus, what the Soviet Union was warning aginst has happened. Of all the options for possible action regarding the treaties and agreements limiting strategic arms the U.S. Administration has chosen precisely the one that undermines the foundations of the process for limiting and reducing such arms. Faced with the choice of moderating its own arms programs or opening the floodgates for an uncontrolled arms race, Washington has preferred the latter."

Stating that the United States will no longer take into account the restrictions stemming from SALT II, the U.S. President is consciously and deliberately moving affairs toward a deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations and the intensification of international tension. This has triggered a veritable rumpus in NATO. At the organization's council session the U.S. allies criticized the White House decision in one way or another. Shultz, the U.S. newspapers wrote, was isolated. But the latest token resistance will hardly influence Washington.

The "senselessness and inappropriateness" of U.S. policy is seen in the pursuit not only of nuclear but also chemical superiority. The Pentagon insisted that the production of new-generation combat toxins (binary weapons) be launched. Congress hesitated. In the end the following decision was made: The funds for the production of binary weapons would only be allocated if the NATO allies agreed.

The action moved from Washington to Brussels. The Americans went all out. They argued that chemical weapons would be produced and stockpiled in the United States; only in the event of crisis situations would they be transferred to Western Europe. Ultimately the NATO Military Planning Committee approved the U.S. plan last Thursday. At the same time Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Greece, Iceland, and Luxembourg stated that they would not permit chemical weapons to be sited on their territories. The FRG and Britain are reckoned to be the first candidates for the siting. K. Voigt, the prominent Social Democratic Party figure, called 22 May a "black day" for disarmament in Europe.

On the whole, armed forces are being built up in all directions. The conceptual basis of this policy is as old as the world, or rather, as the world of traditions continued by today's Washington -- the use of force to settle political disputes. That force is used wherever Washington can count on overwhelming military superiority. Libya is the latest example.

The Americans presented the attack on the "den of terrorism" and the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi as a model of a policy illuminated by lofty moral principles. What kind of morality this is was indicated by South Africa, which organized armed raids against Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. Recalling the Israeli strike against PLO headquarters in Tunis and the U.S. strike against Libya, South African President P. Botha stated: "Like the United States and all other civilized governments, we reject organized terrorism on a world scale. Equally, we will not tolerate terrorists hiding in other countries with the intention of carrying out crimes against our country's people." When the White House incumbent did not accept the kiss from his South African colleague and when Washington explained that what is permitted Jupiter is not permitted Botha, Pretoria was indignant: "South Africa," the South African president said, "will not allow double standards and hypocrisy from the West, even in respect of legal principles, to stand in the way of our obligation to defend our country." He added: "South Africa will unhesitatingly take such actions in the future." A bad example is indeed catching.

Hypnotizing itself with its almighty power and the seeming impunity of its use, Washington does not want to realize that power that is not endowed with reason and fails to take the general trend of sociopolitical changes into account, inevitably leads to an overall deterioration in the international situation. Washington may suppose that the complication of Soviet-U.S. relations continually provoked by U.S. show of force strengthens U.S. foreign policy positions and makes U.S. security more stable. If that is so the gulf between the actual state of affairs and the current administration's impression of it really is insuperable.

In an attempt to reassure public opinion and create the impression that the strong-arm policy of the White House is not causing a deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations, officials in Washington are referring to the meetings of Soviet and American experts on the problems of chemical weapons, on risk reduction centers [po tsentram shizheniya riska], and on the situation in southern Africa and Central America.

They recall that similar meetings are being prepared on the Near East and East Asia. This is all true. These meetings have been held and, clearly, will continue to be. But it is not hard to realize that the future of Soviet-U.S. relations does not hinge on consultations concerning individual, albeit very important, questions of world policy. The future of Soviet-U.S. relations depends on the state of affairs in the central part of world policy -- I am thinking of the arms race and the reduction of military potentials, first and foremost nuclear potentials. By not realizing this, or pretending that it does not realize it, and by not attempting to overcome the gulf between reality and myth and between the objective demands of the age and its own prejudices, illusions, and bias, the U.S. Administration is eliminating the hopes that arose after Geneva.

Zholkver Marks U.S. Attitude

LD022222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1443 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Hello comrades! The Soviet Government statement regarding the U.S. refusal to continue to adhere to the Soviet-U.S. agreements on limiting strategic armaments is the center of attention of international observers today.

In Vienna, in June 1979, I had a chance to witness the signing of the second Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic arms at the Soviet-U.S. summit. Although it was unfortunately never ratified by the United States -- because of resistance by the U.S. military-industrial complex -- both sides still adhered to its tenets, and this served as an essential barrier to an arms race. And now, President Reagan has announced the refusal of the United States to adhere either to the 1972 agreement or SALT II.

Paul Warnke, one of the veterans of U.S. diplomacy, who in his time headed the U.S. delegation to the Soviet-U.S. talks on SALT II, called this action by the Washington administration a mad policy. Noting the fact that the bureaucrats who came to the White House under Reagan have never been advocates of arms control, Warnke arrived at a grim conclusion: At this stage, madmen have won.

Nevertheless, this madness has its own logic, the logic of the military-industrial complex. Its plans are rendered in detail in the U.S. report on arms control and disarmament that has just been sent by the President to the Congress. I would like to make it clear from the start that, contrary to the official name of the agency, the report does not deal with arms control at all, and is even further from dealing with disarmament; on the contrary, it deals with a massive buildup of armaments by the United States. Here is but a brief list of some basic military programs contained in this report: another 50 ICBM's, in addition to the 50 already planned; development of another, the 14th, nuclear submarine of the Trident class; and, as the report goes, the full-scale development and manufacturing of 100 strategic bombers -- the B-18. A special section of the report is devoted to the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative; in other words, putting into space various types of weapons -- kinetic, beam, and even nuclear ones. The report does not make any bones about the fact that nuclear tests provide an opportunity to update nuclear armaments. Such are the basic features of Washington's arms race program.

It is hardly surprising then that the Pentagon's boss, Weinberger, bluntly speaks about the undesirability of adhering to the limitations established by SALT II. A curious nuance: Weinberger has just created a special post in the Pentagon, a supervisor of the program for purchasing armaments, with the rank of a deputy secretary.

What is even more revealing, Richard Godwin, an old friend of Weinberger and vice president of the Bechtel Corporation, one of the largest companies in California, has been appointed to this post. I can only add that Weinberger was vice chairman of the same firm prior to ascending to the post of the Pentagon's boss in 1981. So now, the direct path from the Pentagon's leadership to the leading U.S. monopolies will be even shorter.

Pasko Hits Reagan Decision

LD022155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Vladimir Pasko commentary from the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Fadeyev]

[Text] It is said that when the U.S. President announced his intention concerning SALT II at a meeting in Tokyo of the leaders of the major capitalist countries, UK Prime Minister Thatcher, resolutely, though without excessive fuss, expressed her protest to Reagan. The same was done by other participants at the meeting. The President promised to take their opinion into consideration. It is known now how that was done. The U.S. abandonment of SALT II is planned for the end of the year when, in the process of deploying new arms, particularly heavy bombers with cruise missiles, the United States oversteps the limits established in the treaty at 1,320 units for strategic MIRV's. The President bluntly stated that the United States will not dismantle the appropriate quantity of armaments to prevent it from exceeding that level.

The President's reaction to the Soviet Government statement was to be expected: SALT II has come to limit the arms race, has set limits on certain nuclear weapons systems, and has narrowed the sphere of their proliferation. Observing its provisions on a mutual basis would continue to be very significant for maintaining the strategic balance and for ensuring conducive conditions for elaborating new accords on limiting and cutting back on arms.

As a member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, Markey stated: By his decision, the President has essentially declared war on arms control. The former leaders of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks, Smith and Warnke, and former Defense Secretary McNamara have expressed the same reservations. Delight in the White House chief's decision could be heard only in the camp of militarists. We are no longer tied to this flawed document, the Pentagon boss stated after the President's speech.

For those who make a living out of military business, the SALT agreement has become an obstacle to new profits. Describing the struggle in Congress surrounding SALT, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote on the day of Reagan's statement: When the decision is made at the end of the year on this treaty, it will be a matter of the whole system of nuclear forces. The Pentagon intends to make a decision on the production of the mobile ICBM, the Midgetman, which has several warheads; Weinberger also announced that the Air Force intends to modify all its B-52 aircraft to carry cruise missiles. Bombers, cruise missiles, Midgetmen, MX's, space-strike weapons in the framework of the notorious star wars program -- they are pressing [oni pressinguyut] across the whole spectrum.

The newspaper quotes the words of a high-ranking congressional official who, as it notes, is inclined to support SALT: What is happening now in Washington reveals once again and quite obviously the essence of the current U.S. policy, a policy for a world arms race, militarization, and the winding up international tension. In its decision to refuse to observe further the accords with the Soviet Union, the U.S. leadership is taking a dangerous step.

Our country, as the Soviet Government states, will not look on detached as the United States smashes up the agreements achieved in the field of strategic offensive arms limitation. The U.S. side must have no illusions that it will manage to achieve military advantages for itself at the expense of others' security. The Soviet Union will continue to take all measures for reliably ensuring the security of the socialist commonwealth and will continue to do everything needed to strengthen international security.

'TOP PRIORITY' DISCUSSES NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD021811 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Jun 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Pavel Kuznetsov with Prof Radomir Bogdanov and Prof Sergey Plekhanov]

[Excerpts] Radio Moscow presents "Top Priority" and I'm Pavel Kuznetsov, your host. Together with me in the studio are Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov and the issue for today is a comprehensive nuclear test ban. On 21 May, the United States detonated another nuclear device in Nevada. The Department of Energy said that the yield was slightly below 20 kilotons and that the test was weapons related. On the one hand we have 11 American blasts since the Soviet Union stopped all nuclear testing and on the other hand we have three Soviet extensions of its unilateral moratorium. Professor Bogdanov, don't you think we have a rather unique situation between the world's leading military powers?

[Bogdanov] What is unique Pavel? It seems to me it's the usual situation in the Soviet-American arms race. We are always behind the Americans, we are always catching up with the Americans. But this time what is unique really [is] that we don't catching up with them at all. [sentence as heard] (?They have just stopped testing). Now, my problem is not counting down how many tests they had. My problem is why they don't join us, that's my problem, you know? And I'm afraid that many people in the world have the same question. Our position is very simple, maybe the simplest in the world: You just stop testing and you are -- by that you're killing the nuclear devil -- step by step. That's very simple for the Americans to join us. Why? Because it doesn't intervene with anybody's security, real security. Now you have such a high-tech computers that you can on computers to check up your device, nuclear device, whether it will detonate or not. You don't need to detonate it in the dune you know.

[Kuznetsov] You're talking about a so-called reliability test?

[Bogdanov] Yes, a reliability test and (?I'm aimed at) one very interesting problem. How many explanations the American side had about why they don't join the Soviet Union. I don't [word indistinct] and they're so different that I'm at a loss [word indistinct] which one's the real one. Now I believe that they're telling the truth. You should always test new models, always new models of nuclear weapons.

That's one side of the story but I'm afraid and my suspicion is that it's more than that. It's going about "star wars," that's where the dog is lying you know. That's the "star war" problem. They say that "star wars," that this American President states that "star wars" has nothing to do with the nuclear weapons, they are just meant to, you know, to abolish nuclear weapons. Now, they are testing nuclear devices which are meant to activize [as heard] nuclear laser, you know that's their main problem now. Now my question is where is the nonnuclear SDI? My statement is, you know, my message is that nuclear testing, it's another way out to get a nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union and to achieve the first strike capability by one way or the other, now I'm absolutely sure.

[Kuznetsov] My question to you, Professor Plekhanov: Reputed American journalists like James Reston and Tom Wicker tell us that a comprehensive test ban was a stated goal of every American Administration since Dwight Eisenhower to Jimmy Carter and President Reagan too put a test ban on his list of foreign policy priorities and when he came to office, when he was elected. But then he dropped it from his list of priorities. Why?

[Plekhanov] Well I don't think that the idea of a test ban was anywhere high on their list of priorities. Maybe it was one of the campaign promises that they had to make in order not to sound too extremist in their approach to military matters. I'm saying this because one of the first things that was done by the Reagan administration when it came to power was to discontinue American participation in the comprehensive test ban talks, the talks that were going on between the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain for years, and the talks that brought the three powers almost to the final point of agreement. The treaty, by 1980, the treaty on comprehensive test ban was 95 or 90 percent ready. But then the United States dropped out of that endeavor.

So I think it would be more accurate to speak of their priority (?as) dropping out of the test ban talks and the reason why they do it is very simple, because they don't believe in stopping the development of new kinds of weapons. They think that this idea of modernizing what they call the deterrent, modernizing their strategic forces, is something which is necessary for American security. Now we have seen in the American foreign policy thinking, we've seen a retrogression to a prenuclear mode of approach to how you provide for your security. We've seen a trend toward relying on force, on unilateral use of force, on the ability of the United States to threaten others who may not agree with them on this or that point and in order to effectively threaten you need to have what they call a deterrent. The greater it is the more credible your threat.

[Kuznetsov] The past administration also talked about the need to modernize their weapons and still they talked , kept talking about a test ban. And they not only talked, we know that in 1973 [as heard] there was a partial test ban treaty.

[Plekhanov] That's right. You referred to the earlier attempt. Now it's important to keep in mind that when the partial test ban was concluded in 1963, a rationale behind the military establishment, the establishment's consent with the treaty, they were not happy about the treaty and there was some open dissent in the military circles in the United States but they went along on the condition that the program of underground nuclear tests would go at full speed. In fact they thought that the United States was technologically ahead of the Soviet Union and they thought that by eliminating, by banning atmospheric tests they would be able to gain an upper hand over the Soviet Union. So even in that kind of measure they were looking at it for some advantages over the Soviet Union and now when the question is about stopping all kinds of tests, stopping underground tests, this is a kind of a final point. I mean if you ban them it's curtains for a nuclear arms race. It's very difficult to race if there is no testing. So this is a last stand of the people who believe in nuclear weapons and nuclear wars and winning nuclear wars and so on.

[Kuznetsov] Professor Bogdanov, I want to combine two questions in one and put them to you. You know better than I do that our moratorium since it was announced is presented as propaganda and at the same time we know we get a lot of letters in our local press, on television and radio where people, Soviet people, are truly concerned about our moratorium in the sense that while the United States keeps testing and we don't they are in for getting ahead of us, for surging ahead of us and acquiring military superiority. Perhaps we're overdoing with our moratorium.

[Bogdanov] You know, once I said to our American listeners over there if we are accused in that kind of propaganda I accept it.

This is really a propaganda, propaganda for peace. There is nothing wrong with that, that's number one. Number two: I agree with (?you), it's becoming really embarrassing and little bit worrisome. They continue testing and we stop that and in our high technology (?year) when time passes in such a quick way, it's really, we are losing time, we don't do anything. Why? I sometimes -- I put the same question to myself and to my many friends and maybe your friends, and your friends Sergey, while discussing with us, they also put that question: How long? How long? You know I believe that our leadership is in that particular thing they're very right, you know. Let's divide the problem into two parts, one is security and the other one is moral part of the story.

Security, what is security nowadays, you know? I believe, to be frank with you, whatever it is already in the nuclear arsenal is more than enough, I emphasize, it's more than enough to destroy each other maybe 12 times, or 10 times, it makes, for me personally it makes no difference how many times...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] One time is enough I think.

[Bogdanov] One time, maybe quarter of a time is enough to destroy [word indistinct] I don't worry about numbers.

[Plekhanov] I think that one need not counterpose security and morality in this particular case because really with this overkill capability, building up more weapons does not make anyone secure. So participating in this mad race toward oblivion, and not trying to stop it by one's own example would be a big mistake, if one realizes how terrible the nuclear weapons are and how many of them there are.

[Kuznetsov] In other words you suggest that they do not realize this in Washington?

[Plekhanov] They prefer, they prefer...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] The other way?

[Plekhanov] No they prefer not to believe in that. They think that they can intimidate others if they have more than others, which is a very cynical viewpoint because they know that nuclear weapons are not usable. But you see there is a vicious circle here. If you value nuclear weapons for their intimidating capacity, and yet if you know that they are not usable then you're, the credibility of your threat diminishes because nobody will believe that they will use them. So the logic of those people is let's make the world believe that we can and will use them if we are, if we have to. When Richard Nixon was president he grappled with this dilemma and he said, came up with something like a mad president theory. He said that our credibility increases if the adversary thinks that I am capable of mad acts. Now this is the insane logic which is behind this (?talk).

[Bogdanov] But you know I am afraid that this administration is not following the same line. They are very open in their you know, in their action. They are telling openly that we need new arms. We come across quite a number of statements in the Congress about that: We are testing because we need new modernized, more accurate arms, nuclear arms -- that's all. That's the answer. What for? Just to prevail over the Soviet Union, that's very simple.

[Kuznetsov] My question to you Professor Plekhanov, why do you think is, there is such a vicious campaign against a test ban, do you think it's because it's so appealing to the general public, or what?

[Plekhanov] Well of course, it's a simple idea, it's a correct idea, it's one of those things that's just a direct hit at a very sensitive spot in this structures of the arms race, and that's why it hurts, I mean it really hurts.

[Kuznetsov] And perhaps that's why it's called propaganda?

[Plekhanov] That's why it's called propaganda, but no matter what you call it...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] It's very well, it's easily understood by everybody.

[Plekhanov] That's right and besides, you know, it's not just talking, it's doing, or rather not doing, desisting from doing some bad things, and so the continuation of a moratorium I think is a very persuasive thing, and the administration, the Reagan administration is just feeling the pinch.

[Kuznetsov] Our time is running out and I'd like to end this edition of "Top Priority" with a question to you, Professor Bogdanov. A few days ago President Reagan again said that his administration intends to scrap the SALT II treaty by the end of the year when more B-52 strategic bombers are equipped with longrange cruise missiles. Do you see any connection between their policy on a test ban and a series of statements concerning the intention to break out of the SALT II treaty?

[Bogdanov] I believe that all that belongs to the same category of things. It's another buildup of military superiority over the Soviet Union. If you ask me what is the difference between President's statement and all his previous statements about SALT II my answer is very short. For the first time the President didn't mention that he is doing that for the sake of saving the treaty, he said that he has destroyed that just because economically it's not profitable to keep them...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] In service, yes.

[Bogdanov] In service. Then you have another threat against the Soviet Union. If you don't dance on our music we will scrap the treaty [word indistinct] so it's another act of intimidation, that's my answer.

[Kuznetsov] In other words the limits of the previous accords are too tight for them?

[Bogdanov] Oh yeah, you do not need to be a great -- you know -- expert in arms control, you just should look at what's going on in the American military establishment and what is the military, or defense policy of this administration. The answer is there. Treaties are no more valuable for (?that), they are just you know (?tidying) their accounts, that's my answer.

[Plekhanov] (?Pie crusts) to be broken.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, thank you very much, thank you very much, our time is up. This is "Top Priority," I am Pavel Kuznetsov, good-bye till next week at the same time and on the same wavelengths.

U.S. Public Wishes Noted

LD311441 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- By TASS News Analyst Vassiliy Kharkov:

A protest demonstration which American peace campaigners plan to stage near the Pentagon's test range in Nevada Saturday and next Monday comes as fresh proof of the fact that the movement for a nuclear test ban is gathering momentum in the United States.

Many anti-war organizations and groups are among the organizers of the demonstration which is expected to be a representative one with many people participating.

It is noteworthy that peace activists from other countries, notably Great Britain, West Germany, Japan, New Zealand and others, expressed the desire to take part.

It is symbolic that such a massive demonstration will be held near the test range in the Nevada desert where the Pentagon has been modernizing nuclear weapons for many years now. It shows that broad sections of the American public deplore the administration's reluctance to terminate nuclear testing and its desire to continue intensifying the nuclear arms race.

Millions of Americans welcomed the gesture of goodwill made by the Soviet Union which extended unilaterally its moratorium on nuclear explosions for the third time -- till next August 6. The question why Washington refuses to follow the Soviet Union's noble example, as THE BOSTON GLOBE newspaper admitted, can be heard ever more often across the United States, characterizing the sentiments of many Americans.

But Americans are not simply asking this question. They are increasingly aware of the fact that vigorous actions and large-scale demonstrations are required to make Washington reckon with desire of the American people and with the striving of the international community for the termination of the arms race that threatens mankind with a nuclear holocaust.

More and more people from different walks of life join in the movement in the United States for the termination of nuclear tests and for a bilateral Soviet-American moratorium. These are religious figures, prominent scientists, public figures and politicians, congressmen, and others. Opinion polls taken in the United States show that a majority of Americans are opposed to the continued U.S. nuclear testing.

The U.S. Administration's reluctance to reckon with this fact confirms that it is promoting only the interests of the military-industrial complex and of the ultra-right-wing forces which are concerned solely with boosting their profits derived from the arms race and which entertain the futile hope that the United States might, one day, achieve military superiority.

GAN DENOUNCES U.S. OPPOSITION TO MORATORIUM

PM301057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gan report: "What For? Washington Against the Moratorium"]

[Excerpt] Washington, May -- Many letters have recently arrived at PRAVDA's Washington correspondents center from American citizens, as well as statements by prominent public figures and members of the U.S. Congress. All the letters convey roughly the same feelings. This is not surprising when you realize that it could not be otherwise. The Smiths, Browns, and Johnsons, like millions of their neighbors in the world, are equally grieved and alarmed by the realization that their common home could collapse into the abyss at any moment.

While I was writing these lines, it was announced on the radio that there had been another explosion at the Nevada test range, the 4th this year and the 11th since the imposition of the Soviet moratorium. The tests, as an official spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy announced, "were related to armaments." That is the administration's latest answer to the new appeal made by the USSR, which has extended its moratorium until 6 August -- the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

The annual report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to the U.S. Congress has been published here. The report sets forth officially, in documentary form, the government's position on questions of military developments, foreign policy, and its approach to Soviet-American talks. It makes things out to be better than they are. "Considerations regarding limitations on nuclear tests continue to be taken into account in U.S. policy," it declares. There is not a shadow of truth in that statement. In fact, Washington has shut itself off completely from Soviet appeals to turn these benevolent "considerations" into the long awaited practical actions. So the administration starts dodging, evading, putting forward banal excuses and at times outright lies.

The report claims, in particular, that the continuation of nuclear tests is necessary in order to "ensure the effectiveness of our deterrence forces and the reliability and safety of the U.S. nuclear arsenal." "In view of the scope and scale of the buildup of the Soviet Armed Forces," it says, "it is vitally important that we safeguard the strategic balance that has helped us preserve peace between East and West all these years." And further: "Nuclear tests help to ensure confidence in our deterrence forces by making it possible to modernize our nuclear arms."

But, first, the Soviet Union has never threatened anyone, and the "Soviet military threat" is an idle fabrication. Second, it was not U.S. actions which helped to "ensure peace" throughout these years, but the policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

What is absolutely true in the report is that nuclear tests do indeed make it possible to carry out arms modernization. This modernization is taking place in line with Washington's course of securing military-strategic advantages and wrecking the approximate parity of forces between the USSR and the United States. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that in recent years a situation has arisen in the country where, as one newspaper put it, "the government does not control arms, arms controls the government."

Washington's obstructionist approach to a nuclear test ban and to disarmament questions is based on the fantastic profits flowing into the military-industrial complex. There is even an expression on Wall Street -- "New frontiers of profit." You only have to glance at the figures relating to the contracts of just the leading Pentagon contractors for it to become clear what this means. Last year, for instance, the McDonnell Douglas corporation received military orders worth $8.9 billion, General Dynamics $7.4 billion, Rockwell International $6.3 billion, General Electric $5.9 billion, and Boeing $5.5 billion.

Here it is of some importance to note that hundreds of millions of dollars were received for the development [razrabotka] of qualitatively new types of arms, which is the purpose of some of the nuclear tests. In particular, within the framework of the "star wars" program alone, the Pentagon has already given out contracts worth $2 billion. When you take into account that according to the most approximate estimates the cost of the plans for space militarization will amount to $2 trillion purely in the initial period, one can say without fear of exaggeration: The administration's decision not to ban nuclear tests was taken at the headquarters of the military-industrial corporations. How can there be any question of a moratorium, of an awareness of civic and political responsibility, when you are plunged into a paradise of dollars? After all, the adoption of the moratorium would mean a significant step toward curbing the arms race.

What could then be done with the x-ray and optical lasers for "star wars," the microwave guns, the Midgetman charges and charges for Trident-2, and the dozens, if not hundreds, of other programs?

The answer is obvious. That is why it is rare for a day to go by without the American press reporting more and more new requests from the administration -- first for several billion more dollars to "expand capacities for the production of nuclear weapons," then for $2 billion to "improve the Nevada test complex," then for funds to "study the question of whether the United States should develop a new mobile missile with cluster warheads," then something else in the same vein. And the number of explosions in Nevada grows. "Whereas formerly about 6 explosions were usually needed in order to create a new weapon," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "work on just one of today's more complex types of arms can take 100-200 explosions."

All this is connected with the political decision, made in favor of the military-industrial complex, to raise the nuclear arms race to a qualitatively new and, therefore, still more dangerous level. Of course, a Soviet-American moratorium would hamper this. C. Pell, senator from Rhode Island, incidentally pointed this out during the hearings now taking place in Congress on the question of banning nuclear explosions.

However, the appeals and demands to see reason and at last display responsibility make no impact on the administration. The military-industrial complex lobbyists stick to their guns and assure us that a test ban "would do absolutely nothing for nuclear disarmament" (Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Admiral W. Crowe), that "a world free from nuclear arms is not practicable" (Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle), that "the moratorium on nuclear tests proposed by the USSR is an invitation to a total ban on explosions, which is not verifiable" (R. (Bekker), deputy assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency).

Upon going to Congress and hearing such remarks, you realize how right B. Frank, member of the House of Representatives, is when he says that "the barrier in the path of progress is no longer the lack of the technology for verification, it is the deliberate policy of Washington." There is no arguing with the conclusion of journalist M. Kinsli, who wrote that "the administration's supposed arguments to explain its rejection of Soviet proposals for a total nuclear test ban exude insincerity."

It should be added that it is not only a question of insincerity. By rejecting the USSR's responsible, constructive step, the U.S. Administration provided unambiguous evidence that it puts the interest of military-industrial circles above the interests of its own people and of all mankind. Yet the nuclear age demands new political thinking and a new policy. To close your eyes to this and refuse to take account of the realities of the present day is to commit an unforgivable error that it will be difficult, and perhaps downright impossible, to rectify.

NATO COUNCIL SESSION IN CANADA CONCLUDES

'Frank Dissatisfaction' Scored

LD310149 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1915 GMT 30 May 86

[Report from "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The session of foreign ministers of the NATO member-countries is coming to an end in the Canadian city of Halifax. Before its opening, observers wrote that the United States would be trying to rally the NATO ranks, having called its partners to Atlantic solidarity, that it would make an attempt to get its allies to join even more closely in its campaign to combat so-called international terrorism.

However, the reports from Halifax show that the contradictions have become acute in NATO's ranks. Washington's junior partners are displaying a frank dissatisfaction with the unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to take their interests into account. The most serious differences were caused by the White House's decision to refuse to abide by the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement.

The U.S. allies are deeply concerned at this kind of step. They have pointed out the danger of Washington's decision for the future of relations between East and West. They stressed that it would lead to an escalation in the arms race.

Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, noted that Reagan's statement on renunciation of the treaty must not be the last word of the United States. Even the representative of Britain's Conservative government, Howe, spoke of London's extreme regret regarding the U.S. actions. Opposition to the White House decision has even increased in the United States itself. Former U.S. Secretary of Defense McNamara stated that without the SALT treaty, the entire structure of arms control agreements that was created over a period of 15 to 20 years by four U.S. presidents will be destroyed.

USSR Initiatives 'Ignored'

LD312154 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Halifax (Canada) May 31 TASS -- The two-day session of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers which closed here demonstrated anew the unwillingness and inability of the North Atlantic alliance to respond sensibly and in a businesslike manner to the constructive and far-reaching initiatives of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries. It reaffirmed that the leaders of the Western alliance, primarily the USA, do not understand the need for new thinking, demanded from mankind by the dimensions of the nuclear-missile threat looming over the world.

The final document of the session, bristling with allegations about the "Soviet military threat," whipped up by Western propaganda, reaffirms NATO's intention to continue to escalate military and political tension in Europe. The statement stresses that the alliance will continue to pursue its strategy of deterrence. Talk about NATO's "resolve" to continue efforts for progress towards arms control and disarmament that has been included in the document sounds very unconvincing against this background.

The participants in the Halifax session totally ignored the recent peace proposals of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries but are touting their own "initiatives," designed to secure unilateral advantage for the West. The claim that the NATO countries are seeking a treaty completely to abolish chemical weapons is sounding as open travesty of common sense. In reality the decisions taken by the alliance on the production of binary weapons are actually programming for years ahead the continuation and, moreover, escalation of the chemical threat to mankind as a whole.

The "Halifax declaration" on conventional arms control contains nothing except general rhetoric.

At the same time, as public statements by participants in the session and press reports indicate, the final documents of the session, approved under U.S. pressure, are intended to smooth over the acute differences which were plaguing it. The USA found itself in isolation at the session because of President Reagan's decision to violate the SALT-2 treaty in the near future. According to the AP, none of the U.S. 15 NATO partners supported Reagan's view that the SALT-2 treaty should be buried by the end of the year.

U.S. Stance Causes 'Alarm'

LD311839 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 30 May 86

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] For the NATO council completing its session in Halifax, Canada, our commentator Yuriy Soltan makes these observations:

The United States is using this conference of NATO foreign ministers as a sort of cover for a policy of its own, a policy that has dashed the hopes of many, including America's allies for an early agreement in the field of disarmament. Just consider American actions in recent times. When the Soviet Union extended its unilateral nuclear moratorium for the third time running, the United States replied by carrying out yet another nuclear test in Nevada and announcing preparations for more. While the Soviet Union advanced proposals making for an early conclusion of an international agreement to fully ban chemical weapons and destroy all of their arsenals, the United States was pushing through NATO its decision to produce and deploy in Europe chemical arms of a new type, the binary ones. At the Geneva talks the Soviet delegation offered a concrete plan for basic reductions in the nuclear arsenals. This country also proposed radical cuts in the conventional arms and troops in Europe. The Reagan administration has ignored these proposals, and what is more it has announced its intention to abandon this fall the treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons, SALT II, which Washington had promised to observe without ratification.

Such American moves have generated concern and alarm even in the NATO countries. Six of them have rejected plans for the deployment of binary weapons on their territory. Protests against Washington's intentions to scrap the SALT II treaty have just been heard at this session of the NATO council. But America is bent on conducting its line; with total disregard for the opinions of its allies it continues to pressure and draw them even deeper into the orbit of a runaway arms race.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ENDS DELIBERATIONS

LD312028 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy reports:

The 6th interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe closed here today. It demonstrated the parliamentarians' desire for continued European process initiated in Helsinki and for a search for ways to end the arms race.

The conference was attended by delegations from 29 countries, including a Soviet delegation led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Soviet Parliamentary Group.

Keen debates on the contribution of the parliaments of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to the further extension of world detente and to the achievement of true progress towards disarmament continued in the building of the West German Bundestag during six days. However, some speakers attempted to substitute other subjects for substantive problems and took the liberty of attacking the Soviet Union.

By and large, these obstructionist actions were not successful. The documents approved by the interparliamentary conference voice serious worry over the unprecedented escalation of the arms race, the continued accumulation and deployment of weapons in Europe, and the threat of the extension of the arms race into outer space. They demand that the year 1986, International Year of Peace, be marked by radical progress towards ending the arms race.

The participants in the conference, the principal document points out, voice support for all the fresh efforts to make detente a continuous, increasingly viable and all-embracing process of world-wide scope, precisely as was decided by the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, who signed the Helsinki Final Act. The document notes that the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last November gave the hope of the possible relaxation of international tension. The participants in the interparliamentary conference attached much importance to the provision formulated in the Soviet-American joint statement that nuclear war must never be fought and that the USA and the USSR recognized the importance of the prevention of any war, nuclear or conventional, between them and would not seek military superiority.

The participants in the conference expressed the hope for the success of the ongoing Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and also that the Vienna meeting of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would make a constructive contribution to the process initiated in Helsinki.

The conference passed a resolution urging the parliaments and governments to take steps aimed at lessening tension and strengthening stability, security and peace in the Mediterranean, a region the security of which is closely linked to that of Europe and the world as a whole.

FRENCH 'COHABITATION' SHOWING STRAINS OVER SDI

LD312104 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 31 May 86

[Boris Tumanov commentary]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. The disadvantages of cohabitation were evident recently, but this time in an area which goes far beyond the context of strictly French national problems. This time it is a matter of France's position with regard to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative about which the French prime minister and president have expressed different points of view.

As everyone knows, Chirac lavished praise on SDI when he addressed the members of the French Diplomatic Press Association, and he declared, among other things, that he would not allow France to stay outside the great inevitable, irreversible and justified movement of the initiative in question. For him France cannot stay outside this great research work.

The word research here seems to be a formal clause, given that the French prime minister already approves of star wars on the military level, as he said.

As for President Mitterrand, he on the other hand asserted that his country would never take part in the U.S. plan for the militarization of space, nor would it allow itself to be dragged into a conflict in which it does not intend to take part. Speaking to students of the military school at Coetquidan, the president confirmed -- to use his own words -- the permanent doctrine, which has existed for nearly a quarter of a century now, and which must be kept.

He meant the doctrine of the autonomy of French defense, which goes back to the De Gaulle era.

So we are faced with a rather disconcerting fact: There are two different allegiences in the upper spheres of France on the subject of an important, or even vital, question -- vital not just for France and its future, but for all mankind. It would be naive to believe that for France to adopt the idea of star wars would just mean a change in military doctrine, for the militarization of space, envisaged by Washington, would create such a destabilization in world security that no military doctrine in the world could reestablish the balance of power that exists at the current time.

Those pushing SDI stress the irreversible nature of technological progress, as if the existence of this worldwide phenomenon could of itself justify an endless arms race. Of course, you cannot stop progress -- I am far from proposing the destruction of machines or preaching a return to the stone age. But man must not become the slave, nor even less the hostage, of his own inventions. The implementation of SDI would inevitably give rise to the creation of countermeasures, which, in turn, would provoke the appearance of other initiatives quite as mad, as the moon war or galactic war type. Where would it all end? In the yawning emptiness of a war that would leave no one on our earth. Do you not think, dear listeners, that that is too high a price to pay for the admiration of some for technological progress? We no longer live in the age of the Marne taxis, or of the Maginot Line, for heaven's sake! Hundreds of mini-atomic reactors, powerful laser guns suspended permanently above our heads is not like 1914. Come on, there is not much harmless tradition there, is there?

I am not speaking about all this to make a point about the difficulties of the current authorities in France, nor to give you my opinion about [word indistinct] which you have known for a long time. I am just asking you: If some French people voted for the present majority, does this mean automatically that they voted for the militarization of space? I should not think so. I should not think so at all, and first and foremost because I know that the French are not in the habit of picking up crumbs from other people's tables, even from the table of their great ally and benefactor.

U. S. VETOES BERNE DOCUMENT ON HUMAN CONTACTS

LD021434 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Test] Moscow June 2 TASS -- The USSR approach to the Berne conference was determined by the attitude of our country to the Helsinki process, said Yuriy Kashlev, head of the USSR delegation at the European conference on human contacts that was held in the Swiss capital from April 15 to May 27.

Speaking at a press conference in Moscow today, he said that cooperation in the humanitarian sphere is viewed by the Soviet Union as one of the foundations of an all-embracing system of international security, as one of the directions of the effort aimed at creating this system, alongside efforts in the military, political and economic spheres.

This approach of the USSR enabled the Soviet delegation to advance at the Berne meeting a whole complex of concrete proposals aimed at widening and facilitating human contacts. The Soviet Union has tabled, also as co-author with other delegations of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, 14 proposals, that is a greater number of proposals than any other delegation. Out of 49 proposals registered at the conference the Warsaw countries tabled 24 proposals.

These proposals encompass virtually the entire range of mass contacts between millions of people, between insitutations and organizations, and not reduce them to matters of family relations between citizens of the participating countries, Yuriy Kashlev said.

"And at that moment, several hours before the official ceremony of the closure of the conference. the U.S. delegation announced that it had received from Washington a directive to declare against the adoption of the final document. It has thus been vetoed by the United States".

The United States action has shown its utter disregard for the interests of Europe, for the needs and aspriation of millions of people. It ultimately showed that the talk about human contacts and human rights is nothing more for the United States than a smokescreen under which to stage anti-communist campaigns and psychological warfare.

But the fact that it has been possible in Berne to draw up and agree unanimously, with one exception, upon an important document on such an intricate question as human contacts is a sign of new times, of new approaches. And this cannot but make one optimistic with regard to the Helsinki process, Yuriy Kashlev said in conclusion.

"The proposals of Western countries at the Berne meeting of experts in that measure in which they coincided with the framework of the Madrid mandate, have not evoked our fundamental objections," member of the Soviet delegation at the European conference on human contacts, Vladimir Morozov said at the press conference.

Speaking at the press conference, he emphasised that the Soviet proposal aimed at perfecting the administrative procedures and practice for exit and entry for reasons of family reunification and meetings on the basis of family ties had the aim of promoting the solution of these questions.

"The second set of NATO proposals had a different nature," Vladimir Morozov said. "In some of them attempts were made to implement old ideas, long since rejected as unacceptable, ideas aimed at undermining the orders existing in our country and affecting the interests of security of our country. Other proposals were divorced from reality. They ignored the direct link, registered in the final act, between the development of detente and progress in the sphere of human contacts, that is, have not taken into consideration the state of international situation".

Naturally, they were resolutely rejected by both our delegation and the delegations of other socialist countries, Vladimir Morozov said.

UN DOCUMENT ON AFRICA 'INCONSISTENT, ONE SIDED'

LD021239 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The U.N. General Assembly's special session which considered the critical economic situation in Africa has ended with the adoption of a "U.N. Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990". The session was convened on the initiative of the Organisation of African Unity comprehensively to consider the socio-economic problems of the continent and to work out recommendations for solving them.

The action programme, endorsed without voting by all U.N. member nations, points out that the initial cause of the crisis developed in the colonial epoch when the West is known to have been busy forcibly subordinating the nascent economy of Africa to its needs. The document emphasizes that the role of the state sector in the economies of African countries is of importance in overcoming the current difficulties. Special attention is being given to the task of boosting agricultural and food production.

However, under Western powers' pressure and, sometimes, with direct blackmail, the tone in which was set by the United States, the provision that a comprehensive approach to socio-economic development, including industrialisation as the foundation of an independent national economy, is essential for a genuine solution to the problem of backwardness, was withdrawn from the document. The economic development framework formulated in the programme turned out to be divorced from the continent's social problems the aggravation of which has a ruinous effect on the living condtions of millions of Africans.

On the whole, the document is of inconsistent, one-sided character and does not take into account many a major provision endorsed in U.N. resolution on the establishment of a new international economic order, empahsizes a joint statement issued by the delegations of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and Czechoslovakia. The statement was made on their behalf by Eugeniusz Wyzner, permanent representative of Poland at the United Nations.

It can hardly be said that the special session has fully coped with the task assigned to it, the task which is, as is formulated in the agenda, consider in a comprehensive and mutually dove-tailed manner the problems of middle- and long-term development of Africa, the statement points out. Everyone realizes that this is so through no fault of African countries and peoples.

Such an outcome of the special session was conditioned first of all by the stand of the leading Western countries which continue to pursue the course towards blocking the process of economic emancipation of Africa, and not only Africa, towards undermining equitable international economic cooperation, and towards splitting the unity of African and other developing countries. This course also manifested itself at the special session -- in statements at the plenary meeting and in proposals on a final document, the proposals which the West tries to impose on all the other U.N. member nations.

Socialist countries condemn the attempts at using the critical economic position of African countries for an interference in their internal and foreign policies. The United Nations Organisation should not and will not be associate in the pursuance of that line, the statement says.

"Our approach to relationships with African countries is based on different principles: genuine equality, full respect for national sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs, and mutual benefit", the statement says. "Socialist countries will continue to develop trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation with African countries and render versatile assistance to them. Socialist countries hold that the participation of all countries is required for the solution of complex economic problems of Africa. To achieve that, it is necessary that all countries abide by the provisions of the charter of economic rights and duties of states, the declaration on and the action programme for the establishment of a new international economic order, the international development strategy and other U.N. resolutions on a restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis", the statement emphasizes.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD011735 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 1 Jun 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, APN Political Observer; Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS Political Observer; Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. The 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] was held last week. These highly important political events -- congresses of the fraternal parties -- have been a feature of the first half of this year. They are of the greatest importance, both to the peoples of their countries, and for the entire socialist community, and for the development of the international situation as a whole.

Like the 19th MPRP Congress, these forums of ruling Communist Parties have assumed special significance because they have brought about a change of direction in the life of the socialist countries and have given a powerful boost to the acceleration of their socioeconomic development. The leader of MPRP, Comrade Batmonh, said in his report to the congress that life dictates the necessity of a new attitude and a new way of working; the party faces the urgent task of radically improving its political, ideological, and organizational activities.

It should be said that during the period of preparation for the congress, a restructuring had already begun in Mongolia in all these areas; the quest had begun for new approaches to work -- a critical analysis of the state of affairs in various spheres of the life of the country. In this cause, as Comrade Batmonh stressed, the experience of the Soviet Communists and the results of the 27th CPSU Congress serve as an inspiring example to the MPRP.

At the congress of the comrades, as at the congresses of the other fraternal parties, much attention was devoted to international problems. The congresses have once again demonstrated the cohesion of the socialist community and made a substantial contribution of a coordinated foreign policy for our states.

Under discussion at the MPRP congress was the strengthening of security in Asia, support for the Soviet initiatives in that sphere, and the position and initiatives of the Mongolian People's Republic itself, for example its proposal to set up machinery that would preclude the use of force in relations among states of Asia and the Pacific. In general, the socialist states have worked out a comprehensive program touching on various aspects of security in Asia, have they not, Spartak Ivanovich?

[Beglov] Yes, the region of Asia and the Pacific is possibly most of all in need at present of such a program of action, because in that vast space are concentrated many states and many peoples, and many problems have accumulated which have to be solved, including the problem of detente, elimination of hotbeds of conflict, limitation of the spread of nuclear arms, and stopping the nuclear arms race. In spite of all this, it somehow seems in general that the Asian and Pacific region has so far lacked such a clear and precise reference point.

Well, in recent years, and precisely thanks to the initiatives of the socialist countries, such a program has begun to take shape. First of all, I have in mind the idea put forward by the Soviet Union regarding an integrated approach to the problem of providing for security in Asia. It envisions uniting the efforts of the Asian states and a joint search for ways of strengthening peace in the region. This is not a question of foisting on anyone in Asia some ready-made rigid formula: It is simply a question of getting the representatives of the Asian countries together at last, at various levels. In particular, the Mongolian comrades propose something in the nature of a public forum of representatives of Asia. We ourselves also propose that all this should eventually develop into the creation -- if one may so express it, on the model of the Helsinki process -- of some sort of process of negotiation in which concrete problems could be tackled.

[Kornilov] In other words, what we have in mind is that the Asian countries should, jointly participate in drawing up a formula for general Asian security, is that not so, Spartak Ivanovich?

[Beglov] Well, evidently that is just the kind of approach that is needed.

[Sobolev] From the point of view of security in Asia, the state of Soviet-Japanese relations is very important. Unfortunately, a number of aspects of Japan's policy -- its inclusion in the militarist plans of the United States -- are doing nothing to improve the situation in the region. It is all the more important, as the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN has commented, to continue the dialogue, since there is no other way of settling questions on which the positions of our two countries diverge. From this point of view, one ought to emphasize the importance of periodic consultations at the foreign minister level, and, in particular, the visit of Japanese Foreign Minister Abe to the Soviet Union. Altogether, recent days have been rich, as it were, in high-level meetings in Moscow. Let me remind you of the visit to the Soviet Union of Gonzalez, the head of the Spanish Government, the outcome of which has been seen as positive in all respects both in Madrid and in Moscow. Later, there were talks in the Soviet capital with highly placed political figures from Libya and Syria. The Soviet Union's friendly relations with these two countries of the Near East were favorably assessed during the visits and received a new stimulus to development. Much attention, naturally, was given to the problems of the Near East.

The Western press did not fail to note that precisely these two Arab states have now become the targets of intensive attacks on the part of the United States: Libya has been attacked, and threats are being uttered in Washington against Syria to the effect that a similar attack may be carried out on that country also. The doctrine of neo-globalism and the state terrorism that is being practiced, in particular, by the United States in the Near East, were evaluated during the meetings in Moscow as a reactionary line toward halting and crushing the processes of liberation. It was said that this adventurist, imperial policy is fraught with extremely dangerous consequences for the world community and merits the most resolute opposition.

Judging by Western press comment, attention there has been paid to the Soviet Union's confirmation of its willingness to continue giving comprehensive aid and support to Syria and the other Arab countries in their struggle against the forces of imperialism and Zionism, for the independence, legitimate rights and interests of the Arabs, for a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

[Kornilov] I would add here that the line of whipping up tension, the U.S. line, can be clearly discerned in not only the Near Eastern policy of the United States. My journalistic work recently took me to Afghanistan, where I met and talked with Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. What the Afghan leader drew attention to was this: While stressing that the PDPA and the Government of Afghanistan consistently and firmly advocate settling the situation around Afghanistan, which would ensure a real cessation of armed interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign country and reliably guarantee its nonresumption, Comrade Najibullah simultaneously notes that the scale and intensity of the undeclared war unleashed against the DRA by imperialism and the regional reactionaries are not only not being reduced, but are being stepped up, while attempts at gross interference in Afghan affairs are becoming ever more active. How else can one assess Washington's decision to supply the bandit formations that are invading Afghan soil from outside with the latest Stinger missiles, with which on the testimony of the U.S. press itself, the United States equips only its closest allies? On a par with such facts are the ceaseless attempts in the West to patch together, out of the anti-Afghan groups that have established themselves abroad, some sort of united alliance that would serve as a headquarters for the export of counterrevolution.

Answering questions in the course of our conversation, Comrade Najibullah said: One gets the impression that it is to the advantage of certain imperialist circles to preserve a hotbed of tension in this region. At the first signs of a possible advance toward a just settlement of the Afghan problem, those circles that pin their hopes not on negotiations, but on the methods of force and imperial ultimatums, strive with doubled and tripled zeal to torpedo that positive process. And one cannot but agree with the words of the Afghan leader when during the same conversation he said that such a policy, which arouses concern and alarm, fits perfectly into the Washington-designed doctrine of neoglobalism, the architects of which declare almost the whole world to be a sphere of U.S. vital interests and try everywhere, from Libya to Nicaragua, from Afghanistan to Cambodia, to implant a system pleasing and favorable to themselves by means of force, terror, and blackmail.

[Sobolev] I think we need to mention now that among the important visits to the Soviet capital, of which we were speaking just now, was the arrival of the British parliamentarians. How rich in content their meetings in Moscow were is shown by the fact that they were the first to hear the new Soviet peace proposal addressed to Britain. I remind you that the offer we made was that if Britain officially makes a decision to abolish its nuclear armaments, the Soviet Union would be willing to reduce its nuclear potential to an equivalent extent; and that if Britain were at the same time to remove the foreign nuclear armaments from its territory, the Soviet Union would also guarantee that its nuclear armaments will not be aimed at British territory, and will never be used against Britain.

Implementation of this proposal would change the situation in Europe substantially for the better without detriment to the security of either of the sides. Unfortunately, in a Europe that already has enough arms and problems, the buildup of both continues. The United States intends to increase and diversify, as it were, its arsenals in this European theater of military operations, as they call it; and Western Europe, though in differing degrees, is yielding to the pressure in the name of Atlantic solidarity.

The second half of May was chosen for some of the regular conferences of the leading organs of NATO. At the end of last week the foreign ministers of the countries belonging to this bloc met in Canada, and if one is to believe the U.S. press, Washington confronted them with the task of demonstrating a solidarity that has suffered as a result of the adventurist activities of the U.S. Government in the Middle East and also regarding the arms race.

[Beglov] Vitaliy Sergeyevich, you have said that Western Europe is giving in to U.S. pressure. This is, of course, true overall if one is talking about the behavior of the governments of the leading NATO countries -- I am thinking of those like Great Britain, the FRG to a certain extent, and some others. But if one is to talk about the Western Europe that is represented by the broad public, by ordinary people, then of course the picture is completely different. The struggle now is taking place around the issue of West European public opinion and the mass parties that represent the working people being able to exert much more influence on the course of events. And this is being felt in the highest echelons of power.

For example, I recently had occasion to visit Greece and this visit coincided exactly with some very dramatic events -- we are all of us now talking about the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES and the way in which Chernobyl has sounded like a bell, drawing people's attention even more to the danger of an atomic war. In the demonstrations and marches and in the antiwar meetings that have been taking place in Greece over the past few days, the call for the spread of nuclear weapons and chemical weapons across Europe to be halted has been heard with increasing force.

Against this background I think that we can say that the implementation of the NATO plans which the United States is still trying to lay down in the old way and to impose -- I think that we can say it is now getting increasingly difficult to implement this line. Look at what happened this week on the question of strategic armaments. The United States announced on the one hand that in connection with the forthcoming launching of the "Nevada" submarine and the fact that the United States will obtain 24 new submarine-based carriers, they will scrap 2 submarines of the Poseidon system. But President Reagan immediately considered it necessary to say that this was being done more for economic reasons. Why was that statement made? Because the President was unable to admit that the main thing behind this action was, in fact, pressure from the public, both in the United States itself and in Western Europe. And immediately, of course, both the Pentagon leaders and Defense Secretary Weinberger, and the President himself, started to threaten that the SALT II treaty is allegedly doomed in any case, to threaten that they will take certain steps by the end of the year which will lead to the violation of the limits that have been set by the treaty, in particular regarding the equipping of bombers with cruise missiles and so on. But the situation is such that when the NATO foreign ministers assembled at the end of the week for their session in Halifax, Canada, it turned out that Washington's position and the attack on the SALT II treaty did not essentially receive support.

[Sobolev] Such steps which are openly aimed at a world arms race and the militarization of open space and at whipping up international tension clearly give rise to concern among U.S. allies and this is indicated by the official statements.

The statement by the Soviet Government concerning Washington's decision not to observe in future the limitations imposed by the SALT II treaty was on the whole, therefore, received with understanding, even among Western observers who are very sympathetic to the United States. This decision makes even more obvious the reason why the United States has such an unconstructive stance at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons, and also on the issue of what a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting should be like. All people on earth, no matter what their convictions, believe that this meeting will bring concrete results in the field of security. American willingness and the appropriate political atmosphere are essential for this. The decision of the U.S. Administration cuts across these two conditions.

Judging by the first reactions in the press, people abroad have paid the most serious attention to the words of the Soviet statement about the fact that our country will take the necessary practical measures to prevent military and strategic parity from being undermined. This, as is noted by our colleagues on progressive newspapers, is important not only to ensure the security of the socialist community but to strengthen international security as a whole, too. However, such a development of events is not the choice of the Soviet Union. And it is worth repeating that practically all of its allies have expressed concern in one form or another in connection with Washington's decision.

[Beglov] Approximately the same thing took place in connection with the refusal of the United States to join in the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions: Because West Europeans, including representatives of governments, are extremely wary. I would even say that they have expressed in an extremely frank way their displeasure at the provocative position of the United States with regard to the problem of a nuclear test ban. In Britain, in particular eminent people have been writing -- I am quoting from the NEW STATESMAN -- that scientists have proved that not one of the arguments given by the U.S. Governemmt in its attempts to frustrate the ban on all nuclear tests has any foundation. As a result, the journal writes, the United States is threatened with finding itself in isolation at the UN disarmament conference that will shortly resume its session and where the question of a treaty on a complete ban on all nuclear tests will again be raised. So, on this question too, it is not so easy for the Americans to impose their will. But...

[Kornilov interrupting] Even the fact that -- I would like to recall this, too, to back up what you have been saying, Spartak Ivanovich -- well, the spring session of the North Atlantic assembly ended in Luxembourg a few days ago. The North Atlantic assembly is a kind of...

[Sobolev interrupting] It is NATO's parliament.

[Kornilov] Yes, yes, and its chairman, Mathias, a U.S. senator, called upon parliamentarians of the 16 NATO member-countries to get the United States to follow the example of the Soviet Union and end nuclear tests, and to get Washington to continue to uphold the existing Soviet-American agreements on arms control. It is quite noteworthy and quite characteristic that even in the NATO parliament, as you call it, even there, calls of this kind resound in full voice.

[Beglov] At the same time we have grounds for saying that the struggle for the program of radical disarmament measures put forward by the Soviet Union and for all the practical actions that are now on the disarmament agenda affecting all types of weapons, this struggle is of course building up.

But it is acquiring an increasingly complicated character, so that on the one hand there are, of course, no grounds for saying that path is wide open for the implementation of these proposals and these initiatives, that all one has to do is stretch out one's hand and agreements are already within reach. But neither must one rush to the other extreme, that is to say, proceed from the position that the United States has succeeded in its desire to block the Soviet proposals. No, this is not what has happened.

If one is to talk about the actual state of affairs, then the policy of the U.S. Administration is essentially now finding itself increasingly in a state of isolation. And this applies even to the latest episode, the one involving chemical weapons, because after the Pentagon had literally stolen agreement from the West Europeans at the end of last week -- I have not been able to find another word to describe it -- they used a procedural trick in order to secure the agreement -- they stole the agreement, the sanction, for the production of binary weapons because this was a requirement of the U.S. Congress. Three times the U.S. Congress rejected attempts by the Pentagon to obtain allocations for binary weapons and it only agreed to do this on condition that the agreement of the West Europeans was secured for the deployment of these weapons. And so what happened? This agreement was formally given, on the grounds that once the Americans have pointed out the guidelines and the purposes of their plan, then that is sufficient for considering it sanctioned by NATO. But, in fact, as soon as this session had finished, the session of the Defense Planning Committee, one after another the defense ministers who took part in this session from countries like the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, and Greece -- and others joined in with them -- said that if there had been a vote, a formal vote, and if there had been a precise procedure for explaining attitudes toward the U.S. plan, then they would have rejected this plan for the deployment of chemical weapons.

[Sobolev] It turns out that only the FRG, Britain, and Turkey are firm supporters of these U.S. plans for binary weapons. The defense ministers of six countries, while they did not object to the production of binary weapons in connection with the situation that you have described, have refused to have them sited on their own territory, whether in the event of crises or in the event of war.

[Kornilob] Be that as it may, NATO's military organs, and the Military Planning Committee at defense minister level in particular, have adopted, under pressure from the United States, under strong pressure, while having their arms twisted -- yes, that is all true -- but they have adopted a decision which sanctions the start of the production of a new generation of chemical weapons -- binary weapons -- in the United States. And NATO's action thereby raises in all its sharpness the question of whether or not there is to be chemical disarmament.

As far as our country's position on this very important problem is concerned, it was set out with extreme precision in the Soviet Government statement published a few days ago, which says: For the Soviet Union, the answer to this question has always been and remains unequivocal. Chemical weapons, which are a fanatical means of mass extermination are to be fully banned and unconditionally destroyed. And the only path to the attainment of this goal lies through political decisions and through verifiable international accords.

[Sobolev] I would again like to draw our listeners' attention to the fact that the initiative for the production of chemical weapons belongs to the Americans, and Washington is increasingly offhand in sweeping aside the views of its NATO allies.

The United States considers Atlantic solidarity to be a sufficiently strong horse-collar to keep dissenting West European leaders in the NATO harness. But the West European press does not pass up any opportunity to register cases when their countries' leaders, under pressure from, so to speak, the opposite side, from their own public opinion, express their own views, different from the American position. And it must be said that a tangible division between the U.S. and West European positions -- the word tension is even being used in articles in the West -- made itself felt in Berne, where a conference on improving contacts between people, and in particular between citizens of the countries of East and West, has taken place.

[Kornilov] Quite so: In Berne there was a further display of Washington's desire to impose its will at all costs on other people, including its own partners. What happened in Berne? It is worth recalling. As is known, experts from 35 participating countries of the Helsinki forum met there to take a step forward in the development of one of the important provisions that had been put forward at Helsinki concerning the cooperation of states in the humanitarian sphere. As is known, our country views cooperation of this kind as one of the foundations of an all-embracing system of international security. We support direct, free contacts among citizens of all countries: Contacts between people were precisely the subject of the discussion at Berne.

The Soviet delegation advanced a recommendation of fundamental importance on the further improvement of administrative regulations and the practical procedure for entries and exits for reasons connected with the reunification of families and meetings based on family ties. It advanced specific proposals for the expansion of contacts between trade unions, young people, educational establishments, and so on. Several other proposals were also put forward, including the draft of a final document proposed by the delegations of neutral and nonaligned states, whose representatives, it must be said, did an enormous amount of work to find a mutually acceptable compromise version. This document, a kind of declaration on contacts between people, was, after comprehensive and at times difficult debate, supported by the delegations of literally all the participating-countries -- all except one.

[Sobolev] And it was, of course, the U.S. delegation.

[Kornilov] Quite so. No, said Washington; no, said the American politicians who in their statements are so zealous in posing as champions of democracy and fighters for human rights. You will ask why the United States blocked the adoption of the Berne final document which directly relates to democracy and human rights. The answer is obvious. The American circles which are behind the blocking of the document are those that express the interests and aspirations of the military-industrial complex, which decidedly do not want an easing of tension and are prepared to heap up every possible obstacle just to prevent the development and deepening of the positive process that was begun in Helsinki. And for the sake of these goals, they are ready, if necessary, to, so to speak, tread on the toes of their own allies as well.

[Sobolev] Yuriy Emmanuilovich, I think that all the same it would probably not be true to say that all of the useful work done in Berne has come to nothing, as they say, because of the obstructionist actions of the United States.

[Kornilov] No, one could not say that. The results of this work cannot be undone. This work and the experience gained in Berne will no doubt form the basis for discussion of the question of contacts between people in the framework of the third meeting of representatives of the participating states of the Helsinki forum set for November in Vienna.

But the fact remains that, as the JOURNAL DE GENEVE notes with very good reason, Washington has set itself at odds with the whole of Europe. Washington again demonstrated in Berne the hegemonist and imperial style and course of its policy and diplomacy. What happened in Berne is essentially part and parcel of the U.S. global foreign policy line, and I would say that in the same category of actions are their policy on the arms race, which runs counter to the interests of people, and the doctrine of neoglobalism that we have already discussed today.

[Beglov] Characteristically, the correspondents of the biggest agencies and newspapers of the West European countries asked the heads of their delegations about their impression of the conclusion of the Berne meeting on contacts. And this sounding of opinion essentially showed just one result: Each of the heads of the diplomatic departments invariably expressed bewilderment or dissatisfaction with the posture adopted by the U.S. delegation. The head of one of the Western delegations said that the adoption of an agreement that would really have been an important step on the path of developing the Helsinki process had been wrecked.

[Sobolev] Continuing our program, I think we should also turn to the economic problems of Africa, to which a special session of the UN General Assembly was devoted -- the first session on regional economic problems. And if one had to start somewhere, then Africa is critical and continues to grow worse.

If tens of millions of people in Africa are starving now, what is going to happen in the future if production per capita is falling, including food production? And for the moment there is no hope for a change in this tendency, since foreign debt payments alone, for instance, take around $20 billion from Africa every year -- and this is far from being spare change: As I understand it, the international community decided to discuss this tragic situation, first, because outside help is needed, and second, because the causes of the present crisis should be sought not only on African soil but, rather, outside it. Let me recall again the foreign debt, which last year increased by another 10 percent.

In addition, I would like to note that in the period 1970-82 transnational companies took $24 billion out of Africa. And quite a few billion were lost by Africans because of so-called price discrepancy -- that is, price rises for the goods that they purchase, and lower prices for those that they sell. Africa is presenting a large bill to the former colonizers and present-day neocolonialists. And it has also done so at the UN session. The African countries also use other international organizations in their attempt to change the present unjust economic order.

This year, the conference of the Nonaligned Movement will take place in the African town of Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, whose leader, Robert Mugabe -- as usually happens -- will evidently become leader of the Nonaligned Movement. Among other things, the movement defends the economic interests of its members. In the struggle for these interests the African countries enjoy the support of progressive manking, a support that was also voiced at the special UN session. The Soviet Union has set itself the task of trying to get the session to work out an effective comprehensive program to tackle Africa's economic problems. We are convinced that the solution to the problems of the development of all the liberated countries lies in the democratization of international economic relations and the creation of a new world economic order.

With that, comrades, we come to the end of our program. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

U.S. ACCUSED OF FUELING GULF WAR FOR OWN ENDS

PM281314 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel A. Ivanov "Military-Political Review": "Who Is Interested in Bloodshed; Fierce Fighting on the Iran-Iraq Front; Positions of Baghdad and Tehran; Danger of an Escalation of the Armed Conflict; 'Neoglobalism' and Washington's Hypocrisy"]

[Text] A new outburst of fierce fighting has recently been observed in the now 6-year-long Iran-Iraw war. In terms of the scale of hostilities the Iran-Iraq conflict has turned into one of the largest armed conflicts in our time since the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Up to 1,500,000 regular and nonregular troops, around 5,000 tanks, and thousands of warplanes are participating in the hostilities on both sides. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES more than 1 million Iranians and Iraqis have already been killed. The damage done to both countries' economies is now reckoned to stand at several billion dollars.

However, as yet there are no signs of a possible end to this senseless war. Moreover, the events at the front are further diminishing the prospect of a political settlement of the conflict and are creating the prerequisites for further escalation, and involving other countries in the region. In February, Iranian troops, crossing the Shatt al-'Arab waterway on the border south of Abadan, seized a major bridgehead and the Iraqi port of Al-Faw on the west bank of the river with a view to depriving Iraq of access to the Persian Gulf and cutting off communications linking it with the Arab states of the Arabian Peninsula.

The scale of the use of aircraft against military and civilian targets has also noticeably increased. The sides are striving first and foremost to cause the maximum damage to enterprises in the oil extraction and oil refining industries and other infrastructure targets linked with oil extraction and export. Operations by Iranian and Iraqi naval forces in the north of the Persian Gulf have been stepped up.

The efforts of a number of countries and international organizations aimed at ending hostilities and seeking ways of finding a political settlement to the conflict are not producing results. Recent news agency reports from Iran on the measures being taken in the country attest to Tehran's intention to continue the war. All this is increasing the concern of the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], which comprises Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman. They fear that an escalation of hostilities on the Iran-Iraq front, particularly in the event of a new Iranian offensive to the south, could pose a threat to their interests too. The GCC countries are implementing measures to improve the combat capability of their own armed forces and to ensure closer coordination between their military plans in the event of a further exacerbation of the situation in the region. Under the prevailing conditions the danger of the conflict expanding is entirely realistic. The conflict has reached the stage where its continuation could at any moment take a most unexpected turn fraught with extremely serious consequences.

The questions arises: Who stands to gain by maintaining this dangerous seat of tension?

It is quite obvious that it is not to Iraq's advantage to continue this senseless war, which has already cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of Iraqi citizens, hampered the country's economic development, and is creating a direct threat to the country's sovereignty and unity. The Iraqi leadership has repeatedly submitted proposals for a ceasefire and a political settlement of the conflict.

The endless continuation of the war also runs counter to Iran's national interests. According to foreign press figures, more than 700,000 Iranians have been killed during the war. Several million people have been forced to leave their native areas. The war has disorganized the economy and led to a sharp decrease in people's standard of living. Nor can a further intensification of the lack of trust in Iran on the part of the Arab states of the Arabian Peninsula accord with Iran's long-term political interests. As it is well known, most countries in the Muslim world and the Nonaligned Movement favor the ending of hostilities and a political settlement of the conflict. They have already proposed several options for a peaceful solution of the Iran-Iraq dispute. However, hostilities are continuing. And it is not only, and perhaps not so much, a question of the Iranian leadership's uncompromising stand, although, of course, a great deal does depend on that. Everything is much more complex than it may seem at first glance.

The Iran-Iraq armed conflict could have been ended long ago had there not been influential forces in the world and in the West interested in prolonging it. The U.S. Administration, acting in the spirit of its aggressive "neoglobalism" doctrine, does not intend to refrain from stoking regional conflicts and is preventing a peaceful settlement of the situation in the world's "hot spots" -- Central America, southern Africa, the Mediterranean, and the Near and Middle East. While stating its "neutrality" vis-a-vis the Iran-Iraq conflict, the U.S. Administration is in fact not stopping its efforts to deepen the contradictions between Iran and Iraq and between Iran and the other Arab states of the Persian Gulf. Unworthy means are being used to this end: the dissemination through CIA, USIA, and State Department channels of purposeful disinformation, inflammatory statements, and malicious distortions of the Soviet Union's position. Certain steps are also being taken to ensure that the balance of forces on the Iran-Iraq front is maintained and the conflict thereby continued by manipulating deliveries of weapons and military hardware to the warring sides.

U.S. officials have repeatedly announced the seizure of contraband U.S. arms shipments intended for Iran and have stated their desire to block such shipments. However, the worth of these statements has been revealed by Reza Amin Zadeh, a former Iranian Army officer who left Iran. In an interview with the London-published magazine AL-DUSTUR he stated: "You should realize that there is a difference between what is said and what actually happens. The embargo on weapons export to Iran is a comedy played out by those who are most voluble in their support for the so-called 'embargo.' In fact, by using roundabout means, an increasing number of companies in the U.S. military-industrial complex are involved in shipping weapons, munitions, and equipment to Iran and are earning fabulous profits in the process. Israel, Britain, Italy, the FRG, Japan, and other capitalist countries are doing likewise. There is evidence that the same countries are selling weapons to both Iran and Iraq." Other ignoble Western actions -- Washington's fanning of GCC countries' fears of possibly being drawn into the Iran-Iraq conflict, for instance -- also serve to stoke tension in the region.

By promoting the stoking of tension in the Persian Gulf zone, the United States and Israel are counting on overshadowing the struggle of the Arab and other Muslim countries to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression in the Near East and against the hegemonist aspirations of imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism, in this part of the world. All the more so as two influential countries with major potential have been virtually ruled out of the sphere of active opposition to world imperialism and Zionism. The conflict has weakened the pan-Arab front in the struggle against the capitulatory Camp David deal. It promotes the intensification of differences among the Arab countries, some of whom (Syria and Libya) support Iran, while others (Egypt, Jordan, the Yeman Arab Republic, and the GCC countries) support Iraq.

Israel is exploiting all this to escalate aggression against the Arabs. The United States is exploiting it to build up the U.S. military presence in the region and, in particular, to create a joint U.S. Armed Forces Central Command (Centcom) responsible for 19 countries in the Near and Middle East and Africa. Imperialism is striving at all costs to keep control of the strategic raw material reserves, primarily oil, located in the region.

These facts convincingly show who stands to gain from a continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The Soviet Union's position regarding this and other conflicts was clearly defined in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress. "We advocate," the report said, "stepping up the collective search for ways of breaking the deadlock in the conflict situations in the Near and Middle East, Central America, southern Africa, and all the world's troublespots. This is insistently demanded by the interests of universal security." This position was reaffirmed in the joint Soviet-Algerian communique published at the end of March. It said: "The participants in the talks analyzed with a sense of profound concern the dangerous escalation of the Iran-Iraq conflict, which is doing great damage to the development of the two countries and the progress of their people, as it is to stability and security in the region. They insistently call for an end to the conflict and for peaceful settlement of all differences between the two countries on the basis of respect for their territorial integrity and recognition of the existing borders between them." That is the Soviet Union's principled position.

STATE DEPARTMENT EXPLOITS 'DIVIDED FAMILIES' ISSUE

PM021133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by D. Velikiy: "'Amours' From the State Department"]

[Text] The United States never stops trying to arrogate to itself the right to treat international agreements arbitrarily by distorting the purpose of the documents signed in Helsinki and interfering in other countries' internal affairs. The campaign whipped up from time to time in the United States in defense of so-called "divided families" is a manifestation of this policy.

Quoting U.S. State Department data, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that several dozen American-Soviet families are unable to reunite in the United States. For many it remains a mystery, THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, why Soviet officials have not given the members of these families permission to leave. The newspaper admits that the vast majority of Soviet citizens who marry Americans receive permission, but the rest cannot obtain it for "incomprehensible reasons." So, what the U.S. press terms "divided families" (you would be hard put to find two dozen of them -- D. Velikiy) are unable to "reunited" in the United States because, in a number of cases, Soviet citizens do not have the right to leave the USSR for reasons of state security. In some cases exit is denied for moral or legal reasons.

What kind of family are we actually talking about, in the legal sense, when the U.S. authorities register the marriage between USSR citizen A. Kalmykov and U.S. citizen D. Woodcock in the "bridegroom's" absence. Under Soviet law this kind of "marriage" is invalid. Such a marriage certainly could have taken place if it had been properly registered. But the natural question arises: Why are love and harmony possible only in the United States?

Or take the following example. In November 1985, U.S. citizen Gary Talanov asked the USSR Consulate General in San Francisco for assistance in dissolving his marriage with citizen Yelena Kaplan (Podvalnaya). In his statement Talanov wrote, in part: "I am asking for the marriage to be dissolved for the following reasons:" I entered into a marriage with citizen Podvalnaya at her request to make it possible for her to immigrate to the United States. We never loved each other and we had no intention to have a family and make a home together. Six months after the marriage I went home to the United States..." There you have the letter. And there you have a so called "family." Newspapers covering the whole spectrum of anti-Sovietism fell over one another trying to preserve this "divided family."

In his letter Talanov explained that he had agreed to the marriage with Kaplan with a view to taking advantage of the tradition of rapid divorce in the United States. But when Talanov tried to divorce his "companion for life," putting a great deal of effort and money into it he got nowhere. Moreover, the U.S. authorities effectively forced him and his divorce petition out of court. This caused lawyer John Paulsen to bluntly state that the State Department was interested in preserving the fictitious marriage. Why? Obviously in order to continue the anti-Soviet campaign.

Unfortunately, the story told by Gary Talanov is not unique. We are looking at a systematic procedure which results in the emergence of the "divided families" problem. Frequently the people who initiate these marriages are foreign citizens visiting our country and often it is not on their own initiative. Those directing them use two plans -- one simple and one complex. The simple one is: Get married in the Soviet Union and then get your spouse interested in leaving the USSR and not returning home. In this case, pressure is brought to bear on the people leaving the Soviet Union, primarily in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. They are always asked whether or not they want to immigrate to the United States. The interview takes the following form:

"Do you not want to immigrate to the United States?"

"No, I do not want to."

"Fine, fill out this form."

"But this form is for people wishing to emigrate from the USSR."

"Yes. You have married an American, and we consider you a U.S. citizen. According to U.S. law, a woman has to follow her husband. Therefore it would be better if you were to fill out the form in front of you."

"No. Give me the one for people intending to visit the United States by invitation."

"As you know, in that case the procedure for obtaining an entry visa for the United States will be much more complicated..."

This exchange took place in the Consular Section and was related by a Soviet citizen (she asked to remain anonymous) who had married an American.

The more complicated option consists in marrying someone who one knows would not be given permission to leave or who has already been refused permission for reasons of, for example, state security, and then leaves for the United States and provides an excuse for stridently "lamenting" "a love destroyed." And making nebulous statements about the "incomprehensible reasons" that make a "reunion" impossible.

But although the second plan of action promises anti-Soviets greater propaganda dividends, it poses certain problems connected with the quest for suitable candidates. But the U.S. Embassy staff usually come to their aid here. For example, Second Secretary R. Hart does this, and he does it with a zeal worthy of better application. This "specialist" in human rights in the USSR carries out vigorous hostile and inflammatory propaganda work among people who have been refused permission to leave the USSR or are being selected for the role of future "bridegrooms" and "brides." Often his clients are "inconsolable victims" of "love at first sight" and candidates for the "divided families." So, as we can see, the marriages in question are made, to paraphrase a famous utterance, not in heaven but in the bowels of special services and propaganda centers.

But, returning to the Helsinki agreements, it should be noted that activity like that described above is intended to deliberately split families, not to promote their well-being. The United States is cynically speculating on the treasured human notions of love and loyalty, and it is manipulating people's destinies. These are the facts.

As for the Soviet Union, on its part, as we can see, there have been no violations of international treaties. The U.S. State Department knows this for sure. Thus, it has to be said that this is another blatantly hostile lunge in the direction of the USSR. There is no doubt that this campaign is inspired by certain circles interested in fanning anti-Soviet hysteria and fueling tension.

USSR-U.S. FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CONFERENCE HELD

PM030849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Society's Conference"]

[Text] The participants in the Fifth All-Union Report and Election Conference of the USSR-USA Society, held in Moscow on 29 May, addressed an appeal to the U.S. public to pool efforts in the struggle to liberate mankind from the pernicious arms race and establish lasting peace on the planet.

The participants in the conference discussed the results of the society's activities over the last 5 years and mapped out plans for further work to familiarize Americans with Soviet reality and strengthen the spirit of mutual understanding between the people of both countries. A new society board was elected. Academician N.N. Blokhin was elected chairman of the society.

Taking part in the work of the conference were delegations from the U.S. public organizations National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and "Friendship Force."

COMMENTARY ON FOREIGN MINISTER ABE'S MOSCOW VISIT

Talks 'Major Event'

OW030201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The Japanese public and press are focusing their attention on the outcome of the Soviet-Japanese talks in Moscow during Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's official visit to the USSR, which has come to a close. The outcome of the visit is outlined in the joint Soviet-Japanese communique, in documents on the Japanese foreign minister's meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and on Abe's talks with Comrade Shevardnadze. Tokyo newspapers note that the main outcome of Shintaro Abe's visit to Moscow was the development of a political dialogue with the Soviet Union. History has shown several times, said Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev while meeting Shintaro Abe, that Japan and the USSR can do without each other, but such a position is unbecoming for neighbors. The Soviet leadership has made a principled political decision to use all opportunities to develop and improve relations with Japan in all fields, irrespective of its ties with other countries. It is precisely these principles which guided our country in the course of the new Soviet-Japanese talks. A large number of international problems, including the issues of disarmament, nuclear energy, and bilateral relations between our two countries were discussed during these talks. All this gave Shintaro Abe's visit to Moscow the character of a major event, not only in the field of Soviet-Japanese relations, but also in its international aspects, notes the Tokyo newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN. Another Japanese newspaper, ASAHI, writes: A fairly harsh dialogue took place in Moscow, yet the talks produced positive results. It goes without saying that neighbors must tell each other the truth.

During meetings with the Japanese foreign minister, Soviet leaders explained in detail the position of our country on major international problems, and primarily the realization of the program for the destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons, reducing tension in the Asia-Pacific region, consolidation of the security of all the Asian states, and the establishment of equal and mutually profitable cooperation between them.

Soviet-Japanese relations were thoroughly examined. Both countries reaffirmed their interest in further progressive development on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs. Such a development in Soviet-Japanese relations meets the interests of two neighboring countries, and will be of great significance in the consolidation of stability in Asia and the entire world.

Japan's Territorial Claim Rejected

OW311812 Tokyo KYODO in English 1753 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's trip to Moscow failed to make a dent on a territorial dispute but brought the reluctant Soviets to the negotiating table to improve overall relations on a regular basis.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev bluntly told Abe on Friday that the dispute over four islands off Hokkaido seized by Soviet troops in the closing days of World War II -- has been long settled and expressed displeasure over a Japanese claim to them. But Gorbachev, in a conciliatory gesture, made a fresh proposal in response to a Japanese request for the resumption after an 11-year break of visits of former islanders to see their family graves on humanitarian grounds.

NAKASONE ANNOUNCES DISSOLUTION OF JAPANESE DIET

LD021022 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo June 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports: Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone declared today the early dissolution of the country's parliament under the conditions of an acute conflict between the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and the opposition. The KYODO TSUSHIN agency reports that the government has already decided to hold early general elections on July 6.

Declaring the dissolution of parliament, the Cabinet of Ministers formally referred to the need for "the earliest enforcement" of the recently adopted law on the reform of the electoral system. However, according to general opinion, conservatives only used this pretext to try to return an absolute majority at the country's supreme legislative body.

It is not accidental that despite the established tradition, the government decided to hold elections to the two parliament houses on the same day, which gives considerable advantages to conservatives. The "twin" electoral campaign will need huge funds from the opposition and, according to the Cabinet's schemes, will dissipate its forces while preparing its candidates. In contrast to this, the ruling party has been long preparing secretly for early elections, relying on a solid financial basis and support of big business.

All opposition forces have already denounced the decision on dissolving parliament. The joint statement of the Socialist Party and the three parties of the centre says that this move by the government has become "the most flagrant flouting of the constitution" in the entire post-war history of Japan, since the holding of early elections is dictated only by the selfish interests of conservatives and not by the country's needs. Nakasone's decision on dissolving the Diet was resolutely denounced by the public at large, emphasized the statement by the parliamentary group of the Japanese Communist Party. Several opposition parties declared their intention to start judicial proceedings against the government accusing it of violating the constitution and setting illegally the "twin" elections.

JAPAN TO START MILITARY EXERCISES IN CENTRAL PACIFIC

LD021520 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo June 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Yegorov reports:

Japan is widening its military presence in the central Pacific. It embarked on intensive implementation of Japanese-U.S. plan of the establishment of so-called control over sea communications in a 1,000-mile zone around the Japanese archipelago. According to plans of Japan's Defense Agency, exercises of the Japanese Air Forces will be started shortly in the area of Iwo Jima Island situated 1,200 kilometres south of Tokyo. These exercises will be held regularly. KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports that practice air combat will be held in an area stretching to 210 kilometres east of the island and to 360 kilometres west of the island.

Iwo Jima Island that was one of the biggest bases of the Navy of militarist Japan in the years of the Second World War is now being turned again into an important strategic strongpoint of the Japanese forces in the Pacific. Acting fully in accordance with Washington's demands for the increase of Japan's military might in the Pacific, Tokyo is effecting radical modernization of its base on Iwo Jima.

Thus, satellite communication with the central military command was put into operation last year. The airfield, radar stations are being expanded at a high pace. The construction of a submarine base is planned.

Many international air routes and sea lanes converge on the area in which Iwo Jima is situated. Intensive militaristic preparations of Japan in the centre of the Pacific region evoke the growing concern in countries of Southeast Asia whose peoples, more than 40 years ago, fell victim of Japanese aggression.

FURTHER ON VOROTNIKOV VISIT TO MONGOLIA

Meets With Batmonh

PM301422 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 86 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 May -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, received the CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which has arrived to take part in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress.

J. Batmonh spoke of the labor successes and great political activeness of communists and all the Mongolian people in honor of the 19th MPRP Congress. He stressed the great international significance of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which signify a major turning point in the development of Soviet society, and reaffirmed his full support for the large-scale program put forward by the congress to free mankind from the threat of nuclear war and ensure peace and security for the peoples.

V.I. Vorotnikov conveyed to J. Batmonh from the CPSU Central Committee and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, cordial greetings and wishes for success in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress. He informed him on work being done in the Soviet Union to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which elaborated a program to speed up Soviet society's socioeconomic development and to preserve and strengthen peace.

It was noted with profound satisfaction that all-round fraternal Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is expanding fruitfully and deepening. This is assisted by the records reached at the highest level in Moscow in August 1985.

J. Batmonh expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people for their constant internationalist assistance in Mongolia's socialist building.

Opinions were exchanged on topical problems of international life, and particular attention was devoted to questions of strengthening security in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region.

The meeting proceeded in the atmosphere of fraternal friendship, total unity, and cordiality which is characteristic of relations between the MPRP and the CPSU and between Mongolia and the USSR. Taking part were D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; I. Namsray, B. Dejid, and B. Altangerel, members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; and other Mongolian Party and state leaders.

The CPSU delegation participated in a wreath-laying ceremony at the burial vault of D. Sukhe-Bator and Kh. Choybalsan and at the memorial to V.I. Lenin. It also viewed an exhibition of graphic art, "Steps of the 5-year plan."

Addresses Party Congress

PM021102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov's Speech"]

[Text] Ulaanbatar, 28 May -- Today the 19th MPRP Congress was addressed by the head of the CPSU Delegation V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly greeted by those present. He said: Esteemed Comrade Batmonh! Esteemed comrades! On behalf of all our country's Communists and working people, the CPSU delegation wholeheartedly greets the 19th MPRP Congress. We wish the congress delegates successful and fruitful work.

Our parties and peoples are linked by bonds of firm, cordial friendship. Bequeathed to us by Lenin and Suhebaatar, this friendship is a reliable source of strength in our common struggle, it helps us to carry out the creative tasks which confront us, and serves well the cause of socialism and peace.

Your congress is taking place at a time that is marked by two outstanding events in the history of fraternal Mongolia. Recently you celebrated the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the MPRP, and the 65th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution is approaching. These important events set a special tone for the congress. They contribute to a more profound evaluation of the path traveled by the party and the country and help us to see the present in the light of the glorious revolutionary traditions.

The past 6 and 1/2 decades have added a bright chapter to the annals of your ancient country. They were years of a stubborn struggle for social liberation and the prosperity of the motherland, years of selfless labor for the sake of socialism. Under the leadership of the Communists and with the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, Mongolia's working people have taken the country out of the impose of feudal backwardness and have successfully blazed the trail toward the heights of progress, translating into reality Lenin's idea of the transition to socialism bypassing capitalism.

A social system based on principles of social justice, rapid growth of the production forces, a steady role in the population's living standards, the access of the broad masses to the treasures of modern culture and science -- these are the features which determine the image of present-day Mongolia and its prestige as a worthy member of the community of socialist states. A reliable base has been formed for its confident advancement toward new heights of socialist creation.

The experience of Mongolia's development is very valuable for the theory and practice of world socialism and the liberation movement. This experience, despite the inevitable specificity of certain of its concrete features, is attractive and instructive for the once enslaved peoples who reject capitalism and are building a society without exploiters, in the interests of the working people. The experience is particularly topical in present-day conditions when thanks to the prevailing correlation of forces in the world, the possibilities of developing along the socialist path have increased.

Mongolia's genuine rebirth and renewal during the years of people's power are the result of the persistent translation into reality of the MPRP's Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics, the results of intensive, selfless labor on the part of the Republic's working class, the livestock raising peasantry, and the intelligentsia.

You have every reason to be proud of your achievements. The Soviet working people and your friends in other countries sincerely share your joy at your results.

Judging by the Central Committee report delivered by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, we can see what a great deal of fruitful work has been carried out in recent years by party organizations in the implementation of the decisions of the 18th congress and the directives of the MPRP Central Committee 8th (Extraordinary) Plenum. The report described existing shortcomings and unresolved problems objectively and frankly, as is the custom among communists. The critical, demanding approach to the elaboration of the specific paths leading into the future testifies to the highly combative mood and the strength of the MPRP.

The dialectic of socialist building is such that the higher the achieved level of social development, the greater are the demands made on the Marxist-Leninist party, the socialist state, and all the working people. Each new stage of historical development produces qualitatively new tasks. From our own experience we know how important it is to respond to the demands of the times promptly, to see in all their complexity and interdependence the problems that arise, to avoid sidestepping difficult questions, and to find the correct answers to them. This is what V.I. Lenin taught the Bolsheviks when he called on them "not to be content with skills based on previous experience, but invariably to proceed further, to seek to achieve more." The recent 27th CPSU Congress demonstrated fidelity to Lenin's behests and to the traditions of Bolshevist innovativeness. It is no exaggeration to say that it marks a watershed in the life of our country. Proceeding from a profound analysis of the current stage of Soviet society's development and of the trends of world development, the congress elaborated the strategy of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development and the enhancement of the people's well-being. We have set ourselves the aim of doubling our production potential by the end of the century while simultaneously qualitatively renewing it and more than doubling labor productivity.

On the basis of the decisions of the 27th Congress considerable changes are taking place in economic policy and a radical reform of the economic mechanism has been initiated. We place utmost emphasis on the best possible utilization of the fundamental advantages of the socialist system of management, the activation of the human factor and the psychological reeducation of the people. The social, spiritual, and political life of our society is becoming more and more dynamic.

Soviet people enthusiastically support the decisions of the congress and are sparing no effort to ensure that the creative aims it set are successfully translated into reality.

The Soviet people also regard tireless labor for the sake of the further development of the country as their international duty. The consistent consolidation of socialist's socioeconomic, spiritual, military, and political potential, and consequently also of its international positions, is our common concern. The dynamism of socialist society and its tremendous vitality has also been graphically confirmed by the congresses of the ruling parties of a number of fraternal countries which have taken place in recent months as well as by the proceedings of the supreme forum of the MPRP.

The plans for the future outlined by our friends naturally reflect a great diversity of pressing problems of a given country. At the same time, they vividly reflect their common desire and readiness to work harder, to achieve more, and to advance more swiftly.

An important precondition for the successful implementation of our creative plans is the close collaboration of the fraternal countries which is in keeping with the interests of each individual country and world socialism as a whole.

We and our comrades-in-arms in the socialist community share the view that life demands that cooperation be not only expanded but also raised to a qualitatively new level. The CPSU declared from the rostrum of the 27th party congress its determination to do everything it can in this respect. Comrade J. Batmonh's report and the delegates' speeches at your congress confirm that this is also the consistent line pursued by the party of the Mongolian Communists. Past and present experience indicates that by pooling our efforts and strengthening our multifaceted mutual ties we augment socialism's strength and enable it to influence the course of world events more actively and counter the aggressive imperalist policy more effectively.

The need for this is felt acutely today when the situation in the world has become particularly tense and dangerous. The source of this tension is the adventurist imperialist policy. The actions of the present U.S. Administration are characterized by imperial ambitions and crude disregard for the rights of other peoples. In its desire to destroy the military-strategic equilibrium that has ben established in the world arena, imperialism is escalating the arms race, preparing to extend it to space, and irresponsibly toying with the fate of millions of people.

The paramount aim of the CPSU's international acitivity is to provide the Soviet people and our friends and allies with the possibility of working in conditions of lasting peace and freedom and to remove the threat of a new world war that is hanging over the planet.

The fundamental principles of an all-embracing system of international security formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress are imbued with profound concern for peace and reflect a truly constructive approach to the complex problems of international life. Fulfilling the behest of the congress, we will continue to struggle with unremitting energy for the implementation of the comprehensive program for the elimiation of mass destruction weapons, put forward in the statement of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 15 January this year.

Of late our country has advanced a number of specific new proposals relating to arms limitation and disarmament, the strengthening of security in Europe, and the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. As you know, speaking on Soviet television recently, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev announced the extension of our unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests until 6 August. Throughout the world this step was received as yet another convincing manifestation of our sincere concern for the fate of peace and our desire to avert the threat of nuclear war.

All the Soviet Union's actions are imbued with a striving for mutually acceptable and honest accords that would take the interests of both sides into account. We are seeking no advantages for ourselves and we are not trying to outwit our partner.

Unfortunately, the U.s. Administration and its NATO allies are not reciprocating. No matter what proposals we put forward, they are immediately rejected, for which any far-fetched pretext is considered suitable. Instead of a constructive attitude toward our propsals, counterproposals are put forward that pursue unilateral advantages in the military-strategic sphere and complicate the quest for accords.

In other words, comrades, the U.S. Administration does not want serious talks, it does not want a relaxation of tension, it does not want disarmament. This is graphically borne out also by the recent provocative and defiant actions of the U.S. military in various parts of the world, the proliferation of efforts aimed at the militarization of space, their aggression against Libya, their unceasing provocations against Central American countries, and the fueling of tension in the Near and Middle East.

However, no matter how hard they try to provoke us, we will not abandon our principled foreign policy course. We are confident that the future belongs to the policy of peace and cooperation between poeples. We are convinced that all the controversial questions which arise in international life can and must be resolved by peaceful means at the negotiating table. This, and only this approch accords with mankind's natural striving for self-preservation and with the interests of the peoples of all continents.

Here, in Ulaanbaatar, in the heart of the Asian Continent, I would like to dwell especially on the situation in the Asian and Pacific region. In this vast region there are quite a few involved political tangles and "flashpoints." It is no secret that imperialism feeds on contradictions and differences between Asian countries. It has a vested interest in Asia and the Pacific and Indian Ocean remaining a constant source of tension and a sphere of military confrontation. This is why it is kindling conflicts here.

All this is directly damaging the national interests of the peoples of the region who are seeking economic and social progress in conditions of peace, independence, and mutual cooperation. The political will to tackle long overdue problems is strengthening in Asian countries. And it seems natural that their solution should be sought by pooling the constructive efforts of all the states of the region for the common good, rather than by individual countries alone or within the framework of isolated groups of countries.

Speaking about this, I would like to note with special satisfaction the increasing activity in the region of the Mongolian People's Republic. Your peace-loving efforts are meeting with increasingly broad response. It is impossible to ignore, for instance, to what extent the idea of a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean put forward by the MPRP accords with the spirit of the times and the interests of peoples.

As for the Soviet Union, we propose a comprehensive step-by-step approach to the solution of the region's problems. It is not, of course, a question of forcing a ready-made formula of all-Asian security on anyone, but rather an invitation to take part in its joint elaboration. This path does not, of course, guarantee the immediate solution of all the problems that have accumulated in Asia. However, it will undoubtedly promote mutual understanding and facilitate the quest for accords, and it will make it possible to make confrontation in various parts of the continent less acute and to stabilize the situation there.

In our view, the principles of Bandung which have lost none of their topicality, as well as the generally known initiatives advanced by Vietnam, other fraternal Indochinese states, and India, and the Soviet proposals for confidence-building measures in the Far East cout, for instance, become elements of a broad and constructive concept of security in Asia. Of great importance is the DPRK initiative aimed at improving the situation on the Korean peninsula and transforming it into a nuclear-free zone. The steps taken by the Government of Afghanistan with a view to achieving a political settlement of the situation around that country accord harmoniously with the united concept of peace on the Asian continent.

We also regard our program for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the current century as a contribution to the elaboration of a common approach to the establishment of a system of secure and lasting peace in Asia. People in the Soviet Union proceed from the premise that socialist China, too, could play a significant role in the establishment of goodneighborly relations in the region.

The conclusions and propositions contained in Comrade J. Batmonh's report to the congress confirm the complete unity of our parties' stances on all fundamental issues of the present world development. Without any doubt, our fraternal parties and countries will continue to collaborate even more effectively within the framework of their concerted foreign policy course in the coming years.

This, comrades, is one of the important integral parts of the broad range of Soviet-Mongolian relations based firmly on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and on the identity of our peoples' fundamental interests. We fully agree with the high appraisal given at the congress of the results of and prospects for cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP, between the Soviet Union and Mongolia. Extending to ever new spheres, Soviet-Mongolian cooperation is being enriched by new content and higher forms such as, for instance, international labor collectives, joint enterprises, geological and scientific expeditions, and direct links between ministries and departments. It has now become a vital concern of the broadest strata of the working people in our countries.

The indestructible political alliance between the CPSU and the MPRP and the ties between the Central Committees of our parties which are imbued with sincerity, cordiality, and complete mutual trust are the mainspring of our cooperation. The consistent course toward the steady strengthening of Soviet-Mongolian friendship and the further deepening of our relations has been convincingly confirmed by the results of the meetings between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and J. Batmonh in August 1985 and in March of this year.

The accords reached at summit level and embodied in the coordination of the national economic plans and a number of interstate documents open up an important new period in our cooperation, a period of its increase effectiveness, above all in the economic sphere. The 5-year plan which has begun is called upon to impart the necessary momentum to the implementation of the long-term program, signed recently, for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between our countries during the period through the year 2000.

The most pressing tasks of paramount importance that are facing us are the acceleration of the intensification of industrial and agricultural production and the attainment of greater efficiency, the improvement of the quality and technical standard of output, and a fuller utilization of the scientific, technical, and production potential and capacities. Joint measures in the sphere of agriculture and in particular livestock breeding, the mining, light, food, and construction industries, and also in the training of national cadres and the improvement of their qualifications envisaged under the current 5-year plan are geared to the implementation of bilateral measures to improve the social and living conditions of the Mongolian population. A range of measures to improve the amenities of Ulaanbaatar city is to be carried out.

It is beyond question that the increasingly full mobilization of the existing reserves of our cooperation will contribute effectively to the implementation of the crucial tasks of economic and social development put forward by the 27th CPSU and 19th MPRP Congresses and to the strengthening of our countries' defense capability and will make a new contribution to the deepening of socialist economic integration.

Comrades! Many a good word has been said about the CPSU and the Soviet people at this congress. We are grateful to you for your high appraisal and your support for the activity of the CPSU and the decisions of its 27th Congress and we regard this as yet another manifestation of the firm friendship which unites us. We can assure you that the Communists and working people of Lenin's motherland have been, are, and will remain reliable friends and allies of the Mongolian People's Republic.

We wish you complete success in the work of your congress which will undoubtedly become an important milestone in the life of fraternal Mongolia. We wish that you may successfully achieve the great targets that the congress will set for you.

In single combat formation we will continue to tirelessly strengthen Soviet-Mongolian friendship and struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

Speaks at MPRP Reception

LD311857 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar May 32 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party today gave a reception in honour of the foreign delegations which attended the 19th MPRP Congress.

Greeting the foreign guests, the general secretary of the MPRP, Jambyn Batmonh, stressed that the congress had laid down guidelines for the party's domestic and foreign policies and reiterated the party's resolve to continue steadily developing and broadening cooperation with the CPSU and the other fraternal communist and workers' parties and to strengthen solidarity with all those who are fighting for national and social liberation and against imperialism and war.

Speaking on behalf of the foreign visitors, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian federation, who leads the CPSU delegation, noted that the 19th MPRP Congress had taken a befitting place among the party forums which had been held in socialist countries this year. He wished the Communists and all the working people of Mongolia every success in fulfilling the resolutions of the 19th MPRP Congress and further confident advance on the road of building socialism.

Delegation Departs Mongolia

LD010441 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0420 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Jun (TASS) -- Today the CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, departed from here for the motherland. At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party it took part in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress. The delegation was seen off at the capital's airport by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; and by other party and government leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic.

GORBACHEV TO VISIT HUNGARY 'SHORTLY'

LD011710 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will pay a friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic shortly at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

LONG-TERM COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD011531 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] A long-term program to advance economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania until the end of the century has been made public in Moscow. Mikhail Gorbachev and Nicolae Ceausescu signed the program in the Soviet capital on 16th of last month. The two sides believe it essential to concentrate their cooperation on further speeding up the national economies by accelerating progress in science and technology. It is noted in the document that Soviet-Romanian cooperation has been dynamic and fruitful in all fields and this meets the vital interests of both nations and helps successfully build and perfect a socialist society.

DEMICHEV, HAGAR SIGN CULTURAL PROTOCOL 2 JUNE

LD022022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation headed by Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Moscow from Berlin today at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture. Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, and Hager signed a protocol on the establishment of an intergovernmental commission for cultural cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. The conversation between Comrades Demichev and Hager took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. It was noted that the cultural links between both countries, which were established in the first years after the creation of the GDR, are developing successfully. Their further strengthening and enrichment has been served by the signing of the treaty on cultural and scientific cooperation, the 30th anniversary of which will be celebrated this year. It was stressed that the creation of an intergovernmental commission for cultural cooperation is one more important step in strengthening the cultural links and creative interaction of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR.

TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION COMMISSION BEGINS TALKS WITH GDR

LD021458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun (ADN) -- The 38th meeting of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR opened in Moscow on Monday [2 Jun].

The GDR said of the government commission is led by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and the Soviet side by Aleksey Antonov, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The consultations are concentrated on tasks that result from the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and the meeting between the SED leadership and the CPSU delegation, led by the general secretaries of the Central Committees of the two parties, Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, on the comprehensive integration [verflechtung] of the national economies of the GDR and the USSR and on the strengthening of socialist economic integration.

In accordance with the points laid down in the long-term program for cooperation in the area of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000 and the results of the coordination of the national economic plans up to the year 1990, a particular topic is the further expansion of scientific-technological cooperation and of specialization and cooperation, as well as of the development of new products and technologies in the fields of engineering, electrical engineering and electronics, the chemical industry, the ceramics industry, construction of agricultural machinery and tractors, equipment construction, the construction sector, and construction and road building machinery. In addition, measures for developing direct relations between combines, enterprises, and production associations from both countries are being discussed.

In accordance with the program complex for CEMA's scientific-technological progress up to the year 2000, cooperation is directed toward further increasing the productivity and efficiency of the national economies of the two countries by intensifying, developing, and using key technologies and producing international top quality products on a larger scale. The level of the implementation of agreements made earlier will be checked during the 38th meeting.

GDR, HUNGARY PROMOTE DETENTE POLICY

LD292217 Moscow TASS in English GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 29 TASS -- Jointly with the other fraternal countries and all peace forces, the GDR and Hungary will further work for eliminating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, improving the international climate and returning to the policy of detente. A statement to this effect has been made in the GDR capital today by Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, president of the GDR People's Chamber (Volkskammer), and Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, president of Hungary's National Assembly. The sides spoke highly of the Soviet initiatives, which provide for ridding the planet of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the year 2000 and a considerable cut in the conventional types of weapons and forces in Europe.

TASS NOTES PRC FOREIGN MINISTER'S ARRIVAL IN GDR

LD301945 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 30 TASS -- According to the ADN news agency, today Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has arrived in the GDR's capital on an official visit.

MARCHUK RECEIVES SFRY'S MATIC, TALKS ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

LD022318 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committees for Science and Technology, received Comrade Matic, president of the SFRY Federal Committee for Scientific and Technological Development and a member of the Federal Executive Council. They discussed questions of developing and increasing the efficiency of scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia, as well as the questions of the participation of Yugoslav organizations in the work according to the complex program of the scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000. Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, was also present at the talks.

PRAVDA PREVIEWS LCY CONGRESS

PM281329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent V. Sharov dispatch: "Businesslike Mood. Yugoslav Communists Before the 13th LCY Congress"]

[Text] Belgrade, May -- News of labor successes in honor of the congress scheduled for June are coming in from all parts of the SFRY. The draft resolutions to be adopted at the congress are being widely discussed.

The reference work "Yugoslavia 1945-1985" has now been published. Over 4 decades Yugoslavia's working people under the Communist Party's leadership have achieved major successes in their motherland's political, economic, and cultural development. In a historically short time the once backward country has become a developed industrial-agrarian state. The following data are cited, for example. Compared with 1947, the gross national product has increased 620 percent, and the volume of industrial production has increased 1,800 percent.

The party is to report on the results of the last 5-year plan. With what, then, is it approaching the congress? The reference work provides the answer to this question too.

Progress has been ensured in a number of directions. Thus, the average annual increase in industrial output stood at 2.7 percent. The volume of exports increased, and the foreign trade deficit fell significantly. After a long interval a positive result was achieved in the country's balance of payments.

However, as the LCY self-critically admits, the 5-year plan targets were not fulfilled with regard to the basic indicators. Stagnation phenomena began to appear in the national economy. The average annual increase in gross national product amounted to just 0.6 percent. The results in agriculture could have been more significant. Labor productivity fell 8 percent in the public sector. One enterprise in every 12 ended 1985 with losses. Inflation broke all records; the average annual increase in prices over the past 5 years was 48.6 percent. Social programs intensified. Growth in wages lagged behind the increase in prices. As a result, the population's real incomes fell 27 percent. The number of people seeking work increased by almost 300,000 during the 5 years and exceeded 1 million.

What are the reasons for all these difficulties? In recent years the party has persistently sought the answer to this question, well aware that an objective assessment will make it possible to formulate the correct economic and social policy. "The difficulties and contradictions that have piled up," the platform in preparation for the 13th LCY Congress adopted by the Central Committee plenum states, "are the consequences of stagnation and inconsistency in the development of production relations and of the slow adaptation of economic policy to the changed conditions in international economic relations. Prolonged extensive development led to a slowing of the pace of economic growth, a weakening of the country's positions on the world market, numerous disproportions in social reproduction, and the isolation of economic activity within the framework of the republics and autonomous provinces. Today this is the most serious obstacle in the way of developing self-management and proceeding from the extensive to the intensive method of running the economy. It creates a breeding ground for nationalist trends." I have recently had repeated occasion to visit collectives and meet with party workers. Jordan Paunovic, chairman of the standing party conference of open-cut coal mines of the "Kolubara" Combine, and Milan Pavelic, secretary of a community party committee in Opatija, believe that the LCY Central Committee should be credited with elaborating the long-term economic stabilization program during the period under review. This assessment is shared by other people I spoke with.

The program was prepared over a long period with the participation of hundreds of scientists and specialists and was approved by an LCY Central Committee plenum and the SFRY Assembly in the summer of 1983.

These days the Yugoslav press is writing a great deal about how the program is being fulfilled. To judge from the economic results of the 5-year plan, the results are comparatively modest. Many measures provided for in the document have not yet been implemented. This applies primarily to measures to curb inflation.

But it would be wrong to underestimate what has been done, my interlocutors said. Economic stabilization is possible only on the basis of profound changes in the economic mechanism, and the party has acted in this direction.

The country's mass media mention as an example the adoption of the law on planning. Its purpose is to give back to the plans their authority and their organizing role in society. The following fact was cited. According to the accepted terminology here, the "integration" of physical production is taking place in the country with the LCY Central Committee's support. The process of reducing the number of "basic organizations of united labor," which are the primary cells of the whole economic structure and enjoy relatively great independence, is accompanied by an increase in the number of combines and associations. Efforts are being made to ensure that major complexes (railroads, communications, power generation, and so forth) operate as an integrated whole on a nationwide scale. Yugoslav observers believe that all this is aimed at overcoming the excessive fragmentation of the economy. Of course, such measures do not yield the expected success right away. But their action, so my Yugoslav interlocutors believe, could prove a determining factor in the very near future.

. . ."A Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management" was published at the end of last year. It was the result of 3 years of work by a large group of party and state figures and eminent social scientists. Fulfilling an assignment for the LCY Central Committee Presidium, they examined specific questions of social life -- the practice of electing delegates to organs of power, decision-making, and other questions. Two-thirds of the document are devoted to suggestions for possible amendments and additions to the SFRY Constitution and the law on united labor. Communists approved the group's conclusions at meetings. It is now up to the congress.

Assessing the "Critical Analysis," the weekly KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, pointed out that without improving the political system it is impossible to carry out the chief task of "mobilizing the working class and all working people and citizens to fulfill the economic stabilization program, which opens up the prospect for the country's further socialist development and of surmounting the present difficulties." The past years have also been an important stage in the life of the League of Communists itself. Today the party unites 2,168,000 Communists. There are more than 70,000 LCY primary organizations in the country. The need to carry out complex new tasks has required the strengthening of the party's ranks, the consolidation of its unity, and the enhancement of its leading role in society.

Standing party conferences headed by their own presidiums have been set up in enterprises and establishments which have several primary organizations. You could say that they have to a certain extent replaced the plant party committees disbanded in the past. Communists in labor collectives are once again able to consider and resolve questions common to all. On the Central Committee's initiative party aktiv meetings have begun to be held in the sectors. This too has strengthened the LCY's influence on economic affairs. The congress is to generalize and evaluate all these new forms of work.

Yugoslav comrades call the all-party discussion (June 1984 through March 1985), which centered on the questions of implementing the leading role and strengthening the unity of the League of Communists, the most important event during the period under review. It was a boost to improving the LCY's work.

The trend toward the party's so-called "federalization" -- turning it into a kind of coalition of the League of Communists of the republics and autonomous provinces -- was condemned during the debate. Many suggestions were made with a view to overcoming this trend. Many of them are reflected in the draft amendments and additions to the LCY Statutes. It provides a more detailed description of the principle of democratic centralism. It points out, in particular, that decisions at all levels must be adopted by a majority of votes, that the LCY Central Committee has the right to countermand the resolutions of all lower organs, and so forth. In the opinion of Yugoslav observers, adopting the formulated additions and amendments to the LCY Statutes will help to unite the party.

Describing the results of the discussions, H Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, told your correspondent: "The accent is being shifted from seeking the reasons for particular social phenomena and from talking about the need to enhance the LCY's activeness to specific vigorous activity by LCY members and organizations to make changes. This time the LCY cannot stop halfway." ...Yugoslavia is part of the world socialist system. The LCY develops and strengthens relations with communist parties which are heading the building of a new society. This course is reflected in the documents prepared for the congress.

The League of Communists attaches great significance to strengthening cooperation with the CPSU, as reaffirmed by the LCY delegation's participation in the work of the 27th congress of Lenin's party. The meeting during the congress between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and D. Belovski, delegation head and secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was an important event in Soviet-Yugoslav ties. During the discussion of questions of relations between the USSR and the SFRY and between the CPSU and the LCY, the mutual desire was once again exprerssed to continue doing everything necessary to strengthen friendly cooperation between the two parties and countries on the basis of jointly defined principles and accords.

The LCY Central Committee has set this task: "Constantly and comprehensively study and objectively evaluate changes and reforms in socialist countries aimed at creating conditions for the acceleration of economic development and the further democratization of the political system of relations in society as a whole." The recent supreme forums of the Communists of the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries elicited great interest inside Yugoslavia. They made a great contribution to the theory and practice of building the new society and outlined targets whose attainment will lead the world of socialism to a qualitatively new level.

Of course, all of this could not fail to influence the precongress campaign in Yugoslavia.

Less than 6 weeks remain until the opening of the 13th LCY Congress. Soviet people wish Yugoslav Communists success in holding their supreme forum and in carrying out the tasks of socialist-building facing the country.

MOSCOW REPORTS CREATION OF JOINT SPACE RESEARCH GROUP WITH HUNGARY

LD022027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Correspondent Vladimir Stefanov report from Budapest]

[Text] A joint Soviet-Hungarian research group has been set up by the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Central Physics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Our correspondent in Budapest, Vladimir Stefanov, reports:

The main task of the international collective of scientists is to use the experience of creating highly reliable electronic technology obtained in the course of joint space research to benefit both countries' national economies. The results of cooperation in the Vega program form the basis of the group's work. Scientists who worked successfully in the program will continue their joint work but now resolving new tasks. Here is Janos Sandor, a department head at the Central Physics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences:

[Begin Sandor recording in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation] Above all, Soviet and Hungarian scientists will focus their attention on issues connected with electronics development in industry. Initially the work will proceed in three principal directions; later the number of subjects will increase. Along with researching the possibilities of practical application of instruments that already exist, the scientists will also deal with the development of electronic equipment for new space research. They plan, for example, to make a computer for the probe which is to set off for Phobos, a Mars satellite, in 1988. [end recording]

DOSAAF CHAIRMAN YEGOROV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PRAGUE

LD261714 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] A delegation of the USSR's All-Union Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy [DOSAAF], led by Admiral of the Fleet Georgiy Yegorov, chairman of its Central Committee, arrived by air today in Czechoslovakia.

The guests will be finding out about the experience of SVAZARM [Union for Cooperation With the Army] in the development of political education, training, and defense-oriented sports activity.

PRAVDA CITES HUSAK SPEECH TO PRAGUE VOTERS

PM271118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CSSR Leader's Election Speech"]

[Text] Prague, 22 May -- The entire activity of the CPCZ, which recently celebrated the 65th anniversary of its formation, confirms that its main goal -- to ensure freedom and peace -- is immutable. This is precisely why the CPCA has gained the support of the people's broad masses and has become the leading political force of society, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, declared.

Speaking at a meeting with voters in Prague, he noted that during the election campaign the Czechoslovak people are expressing total support for the CSSR's foreign policy , which is aimed at ensuring the country's peaceful life and security in firm alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community states. Their coordinated foreign policy and the peace-loving initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, demonstrate the socialist countries' indomitable will to avert the military threat and embark on disarmament.

The aggressive imperialist circles which are whipping up the arms race and following a course of confrontation, the speaker said, are acting against this constructive policy which is imbued with the concern for mankind. The activation of revanchist forces is causing anxiety. Revanchist demands for the revision of postwar borders in Europe were voiced again at the recent gathering of the "Sudeten German Landsmannschaft" in Munich attended by Bonn administration leaders.

The public in Czechoslovakia and a number of other countries display sympathy in connection with the misfortune that has befallen Soviet people -- the Chernobyl AES accident. But reactionary bourgeous propaganda exploited this misfortune to unleash an unprecedentedly large anti-Soviet campaign. An attempt was thus made to distract attention from the Soviet peace proposals.

Touching upon the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the new tasks of socialist-building set by it, the speaker noted that, evaluating achievements on their merit, Communists and all working people are fully aware that both complications and shortcomings were encountered along this path. We speak openly about them and try to correct them. We will continue to devote attention to the question of ensuring that the critical and principled approach toward the work in hand typical of the 27th CPSU Congress becomes a mandatory feature of the work of all organs of people's power. The inspiring ideas and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were of tremendous significance for us in elaborating the paths of further development, the CSSR leader stressed.

Analyzes CSSR Election Results

PM301026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Stanislav Vtorushin "Commentator's Column": "Total Support"]

[Text] Prague -- Elections for organs of people's power have been held in the CSSR.

They were held soon after the 17th CPCZ Congress, which adopted a program for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of the achievements of science and technology, the further improvement of socialist democracy, the strengthening of social guarantees for the population, and the enhancement of the people's quality of life.

This program became a general platform for the entire National Front. It united political parties and public organizations, nonparty people, and people of different generations in a single desire to dedicate their energies to the struggle for peace and the CSSR's further flourishing. The elections vividly confirmed the triumph of socialist democracy, which reflects the vital interests of the working people. The total of newly elected deputies breaks down as follows: 43 percent workers, 17 percent cooperative farmers, and 23 percent representatives of the intelligentsia. Almost one-third of the deputies are women.

The new organs of power, one-third of whose deputies are new, have much work to do to implement the CPCZ' economic and social strategy. It's main objective is the accelerated building of a developed socialist society. The next 5 years will see the modernization of the CSSR's national economy and the enhancement of its technical standards. Future plans call for the building of hundreds of thousands of new apartments, quite a few kindergartens and schools, and health services, culture and sports facilities, improvements in the quality of consumer services, and a significant intensification of environmental protection. An active role in this important work will be played by the voters themselves: They have pledged to build a great deal with their own efforts in their free time.

The election, with a voter turnout of over 99 percent, confirmed the most sincere support of Czechoslovak citizens for the CSSR's foreign policy. This policy is aimed at the utmost expansion and deepening of ties with the socialist countries and primarily with the Soviet Union, the stepping up of the struggle for detente and peace, the development of cooperation among peoples, and the termination of the arms race.

The elections offered graphic evidence of the Czechoslovak people's total approval for the CPCZ' strategic course and demonstrated again the indisputable fact that today's Czechoslovakia is a firm link in the chain of the world socialist system.

STANESCU CONDUCTS TOURISM TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU301909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1831 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 30/5/1985 -- Talks were conducted in Moscow between Ion Stanescu, Romanian minister of tourism, and V. Pavlov, chairman of the State Committee for International Tourism of the USSR. The stage and development prospects were analysed of the two countries' collaboration in tourism, and further steps were agreed upon to further boost that collaboration.

SOVIET-ALBANIAN FRIENDSHSIP SOCIETY MEETS

LD260952 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0852 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 May (TASS) -- The central board of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society met today to mark the 140th anniversary of the birth of the poet Naim Frasheri.

Speakers at the meeting pointed out that Naim Frasheri, a prominent figure in the Albanian national rennaissance, made a great contribution to the development of culture and education in Albania.

Discusses Poet Naim Frasheri

AU261629 Moscow External Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Dear friends, today in Moscow at the House of Friendship with Foreign Peoples and Countries, there was held a meeting of the committee of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society, devoted to the 120th anniversary of the birth of the distinguished Albanian poet and national figure Naim Frasheri, and to the 100th anniversary of his composition of the fine poem, "Flocks and Farming." The meeting was attended by social personalities, academics, students, and journalists. A talk was given by the lecturer in Albanian Studies [name indistinct]. She described in detail the historical background of Naim Frasheri's life and work, and gave a short survey of his creative achievement, stressing that he is one of the best-known Albanian writers in the Soviet Union. Here, the works of Naim Frasheri have been published in an edition of 370,000 copies. Soviet encyclopeadias include entries on Naim Frasheri, and new publications about his work are in preparation.

JUSTICE MINISTER KRAVTSOV VISITS CSSR

For Prague reportage on the visit by Justice Minister Boris Kravtsov to Czechoslovakia, including his meeting with Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 19 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

USSR-GDR RADIO COOPERATION -- A working protocol on cooperation in the sphere of radio-broadcasting in 1986-1987 between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the GDR Council of Ministers State Committee for Radio was signed in Moscow on 16 May. The document envisages further development of cooperation and a widened exchange of radio materials about life in the USSR and GDR and the fraternal friendship of the peoples of both countries. Special attention was given to illuminating the enactment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the SED. The protocol was signed by Comrade Aksenov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Becker, chairman of the State Committee for Radio of the GDR Council of Ministers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 May 86 LD]

REPORTAGE ON UK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Received by Gromyko

LD021803 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today in the Kremlin Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko received a British parliamentary delegation headed by Lord Whitelaw. The British parliamentarians' attention was drawn to the Soviet peace initiatives, the concept of universal security that was put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress, the program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the 20th century and the moratorium on nuclear tests up to 6 August of this year that the Soviet Union has announced unilaterally. These proposals meet the most treasured aspirations of the peoples in questions of war and peace, and in fact, in questions of life and death for all mankind.

Comrade Gromyko stressed that the actions of the U.S. Administration are directed towards undermining a Soviet-U.S. dialogue. President Reagan's intention to refuse to observe the provisions of the treaty on limiting strategic offensive armaments shows that he is continuing a policy that is not directed toward preventing a nuclear war.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the positive moves towards bilateral cooperation that have been noted of late.

Lord Whitelaw expressed warm gratitude for the cordial welcome that had been given to the parliamentary delegation from Great Britain.

Discuss Disarmament

LD021812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] A conversation between Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the British parliamentary delegation, which is completing its visit to the USSR, took place in the Kremlin today.

The British parliamentarians attention was drawn to the Soviet peace initiatives and, in particular, to the proposals concerning nuclear disarmament that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev addressed to the Government of Great Britain. In response to this, the delegation's members described their great interest in these proposals. From their viewpoint, the Soviet leader's important proposals ought to be examined in London.

The chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium stated that it was necessary to achieve the implementation of the decisions jointly agreed upon that are aimed at consolidating peace and lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko described the activities of the highest bodies of state power in our country and, while responding to specific questions, dwelt on certain other foreign policy problems.

Talks Continue

LD021955 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- [dateline as received] British deputy prime minister, lord-president of the Privy Council, member of the Conservative Party, leader of the British parliamentary delegation Viscount Whitelaw said that the British MPs had been strongly impressed by great attention paid in the Soviet Union to the young generation and to cultural development.

This was said at the opening of the conversation in the Kremlin between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko and the British parliamentary delegation that is concluding its official visit to the Soviet Union.

Andrey Gromyko said that since the times Lenin was at the helm of the state, Soviet power has been paying the closest of attention to the education of youth. This has always been so, and this state of affairs continues. For instance, the latest meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet discussed the work in the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic to observe the demands of the legislation for the consolidation of the family and enhancement of its responsibility for the upbringing of children.

At the same time, the state is doing everything to ensure that the masses of the people should have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the cultural heritage of mankind. This helps educate the man who believes in the victory of reason over ignorance. All the measures aimed the molding of such man are imbued with ideas of peace and friendship among nations, of the need for averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

In reply to a statement of the British parliamentarians that they declare for mutual understanding between the two countries, Andrey Gromyko said that this is a very valuable remark, and that the Soviet side goes along with it.

During the conversation, the attention of the British parliamentarians was called to the Soviet peace initiatives of historic importance: the programme of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the 20th century, advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986 and confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, the concept of universal security set out in the Political Report to the congress, the moratorium on nuclear testing that the Soviet Union announced unilaterally and that will be operating till August 6 of this year, the Soviet Union's readiness to start without delay any talks on a complete ban on nuclear weapon tests. These proposals meet the aspirations of peoples in questions of war and peace.

"Those who heap up nuclear arms are generating danger, not security", Andrey Gromyko said. "Moreover, they aggravate this danger to the utmost. This must not be forgotten by anyone ever".

"The Soviet Union is guided by deeply humane considerations when proclaiming the need for the elimination of nuclear arms", Andrey Gromyko said. "The main thing for which we call is to realize the tremendousness of this task, for without solving it all of us, that is, all countries, large and small, all peoples, will be as if looking down an abyss, facing the threat to fall into it".

One of the leaders of the opposition in the British parliament, member of the Labour Party, Denis Healey said that a few days had passed since the delegation's conversation with Mikhail Corbachev. Prospects of a Soviet-U.S. summit were discussed during that conversation. But two important events took place since that time. The first of those events was that the United States opposed the entire international community in Berne at a conference on human contacts and thus frustrated the adoption of a final document. The second event was that President Reagan proclaimed the intention to give up this year the observance of the provisions of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT-2). In the opinion of the British MP, the prospects for a Soviet-U.S. dialogue cannot be viewed as promising in these conditions.

Gromyko noticed that such actions by the U.S. Administration resemble the planting of a high-explosive bomb under the SALT-2 treaty. Only those act this way who are not interested in averting a nuclear war, who feverishly pursue a dangerous policy aimed at continued production of nuclear armaments and outer space militarization. But the British Parliament could say its weighty word in support of the treaty. But it has not said it as yet.

The Soviet side furthermore stressed the importance of those proposals on nuclear disarmament, which were put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in the talk with the British MPs and were addressed to the British Government. In reply to this, the members of the delegation said what great interest those proposals evoked among them. They believe that the important proposals of the Soviet leader should be discussed in London.

The President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet said that the peoples throughout the world await practical steps on the part of governments, first and foremost, the governments of major countries. It is necessary that agreed decisions aimed at consolidating peace and reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe be put into effect. The Soviet Union will patiently and purposefully pursue the course of stepping up international cooperation and reaching agreements on important and acute international problems.

Alan Beith, deputy leader of the Liberal Party, said that he was greatly impressed by the fact that the 27th CPSU Congress paid much attention to youth as an important force in developing society. Deputies of the British Parliament, including David Crouch, Rene Short and Kenneth Warren put a number of questions pertaining to the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies, the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium.

Gromyko answered all questions, told the British MPs about the activity of the higher bodies of state authority of our country, and in answering the respective questions, touched upon some other foreign policy problems. He underlined the role of the Soviet and British MPs who can and, in our view, should make a tangible contribution towards building confidence and developing mutually beneficial relations between the Soviet Union and Britain.

On behalf of the entire delegation, Viscount Whitelaw thanked the Soviet leadership and Soviet people for the cordial reception in the USSR.

Taking part in the talk from the Soviet side were - Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vasily Kazakov, Sergey Losev and Vladimir Terebilov -- deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Anatoliy Kovalyov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Nikolay Rubstov, head of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Vladimir Suslov, head of the Second European Department of the USSR Foreign Minstry; from the British side -- Bryan George Cartledge, British ambassador to the USSR.

The British MPs visited V.I. Lenin's study and living rooms in the Kremlin, now a museum.

In the evening, the delegation left for homeland. It was staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Dobrynin Receives Healey

LD021813 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Dobrynin today received Healey, the UK Labour Party's shadow foreign secretary, who has been in Moscow as part of the UK parliamentary delegation. An exchange of opinions was held on problems of disarmament, as well as questions of bilateral relations between the CPSU and the British Labour Party.

Whitelaw Discusses Visit

LD021848 Moscow World Service in English 1550 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Interview with Lord Whitelaw, lord president of the council and leader of the House of Lords, by Aleksandr Barabeychik on the "Guest Speaker" program -- date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Barabeychik] Lord Whitelaw, the hours of your stay in the Soviet Union dwindle down. May I ask you, are you pleased with the visit? What would you call as its highlight?

[Whitelaw] Yes, we are pleased with our visit. We have been extremely well received, treated with the utmost courtesy and kindness and given a great many opportunities to see the life in the different parts of the country we have been to. We have also had discussions, important discussions with various ministers. Of course, the highlight was our discussion with Mr Gorbachev himself, who was good enough to give us in all some 3 hours; that's very good.

[Barabeychik] What was the major political message you received from your meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev? Did you find, for instance, the Soviet Union ready to work for the improvement of the world political atmosphere and its constituent element, Soviet-British bilateral relations?

[Whitelaw] Yes, I believe that the Soviet Union does want to work within their policies towards better understanding, and he made it very clear that he wished to continue a dialogue with Britain and we welcome that very much. We emphasized to him the need to establish mutual feelings of security on all sides.

[Barabeychik] Perhaps you will agree that in making our political relations better; quick-fix therapy methods will hardly produce any significant effect. What we really need here is a long-standing political will.

[Whitelaw] Yes, I think that's true. I think it's very important that -- I hope that there is a summit, I hope very much there will be another summit. I hope it will be constructively prepared so that an agreement can be well within sight before the summit itself takes place. I think groundwork is very important in preparing for such a summit.

[Barabyechik] Well, after talks in Moscow you went round the country and this took you to Leningrad, the Hero City of the Second World War. Did they show you war memorials there?

[Whitelaw] Yes, they did indeed. They showed us the big cemetery where all those who died in the siege were buried -- very impressive indeed. I don't think that many people in the West realize quite the privations that the people of Leningrad had to face during that siege, and I think that cemetery shows you it graphically and was extremely good. We also went to the main war cemetery. Beautifully prepared, beautifully designed, and very impressive.

[Barabeychik] Well, as a man who fought in the Second World War, how would you evaluate the Soviet contribution to our common victory? Do you think our people did a bit here, and it was a very big bit indeed?

[Whitelaw] I think it was -- the siege of Leningrad and the resistance to the Germans both at Moscow and in Leningrad was crucial to victory in the Second World War [word indistinct].

[Barabeychik] We say the arts is a barometer of the national spirit. You have visited here ballet, theaters, museums. In Leningrad, for instance, in the Hermitage. Have you seen ordinary workers or soldiers or sailors, not in groups but individually, standing in reverence before a Rembrandt or a Rubens? Would you say that you felt a desire for culture on the part of an average Russian man in the street in general?

[Whitelaw] I thought very remarkable indeed. There was evidence at the Hermitage, at the palaces we went to of a vast number of people, obviously of all sorts and kinds of Russians, who were going round and enjoying all this cultural heritage of their nation. I greatly admired that.

[Barabeychik] You are a man with farmer blood in you, I gather. Can you specify on your visit to the Georgian collective farm what are the methods of production, perhaps, how do the farmers live there?

[Whitelaw] We went to the Institute of Agriculture where the teaching is done and we also went to the scientific area where new crops are planned; we did not go actually to a collective farm as it turned out but we did see some of what is being done in agriculture to improve crops in the future, and I hope it will be a success -- and I am sure it will be.

[Barabeychik] And finally, Lord Whitelaw, perhaps you will agree that there is nothing dearer to the people at present than peace, this groundwork for all other undertakings, and that it is the duty of every politician to fight for until we win, as win we must, as win we shall?

[Whitelaw] Yes, indeed, and the way to peace is quite clearly through increased mutual security. That is the real way, and that is the way I hope we shall go. I hope we may have made some contribution to that end during this tour.

[Barabeychik] I have been talking today with Lord Whitelaw, deputy prime minister and the leader of the British parliamentary delegation which has just ended its visit to the Soviet Union.

HOWE, ENVOY MEET, DISCUSS POSSIBLE SHEVARDNADZE VISIT

LD021944 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1914 GMT 2 Jun 86

[by David Healy PA political staff]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Eduard Shevardnadze is expected to visit London for talks before the end of July.

Hopes for the visit rose tonight after a wide-ranging 45 minute discussion at the Foreign Office between Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and the new Soviet ambassador in London, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, who had asked to see him.

They discussed the proposed visit by the Soviet foreign minister and agreed to consider specific dates "in the near future."

Mr Zamyatin also handed over a message for Mrs Thatcher from Soviet Leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev on contacts within the International Atomic Energy Agency in the wake of the Chernobyl diaster.

It was described as "long and technical" and was later being studied by British experts.

Earlier today, Downing Street published a letter from Mrs Thatcher to West German Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl, welcoming his call for a high-level conference on nuclear safety through IAEA.

British officials are taking it as a hopeful sign that Mr Gorbachev sent such a long and detailed message to the prime minister about international co-operation on nuclear power safety.

During today's meeting, the ambassador and the foreign secretary also discussed arms control talks.

Mr Zamyatin warned that if President Reagan went ahead with its threat to abandon the limits on nuclear weapons under the SALT-II agreement, the Soviet Union itself could not be expected to stand still.

Sir Geoffrey told him, however, that Britain believed the Soviet Union also had a case to answer on the extent of its own compliance with the SALT II limits.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO DINNER SPEECH DURING KHADDAM VISIT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 30 May in its Morning Edition on page 2, under the headline "In an Atmosphere of Comradely Frankness," carries a version of Andrey Gromyko's dinner speech for Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Kaddam. This version has been compared to the Moscow TASS International Russian version, published on page H 4 in the Middle East & North Africa section of the 29 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: Syrian Arab Republic.

Present at the dinner on the Soviet side were A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politbro member and USSR foreign minister; A.F. Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; participants in the Soviet-Syrian talks, and other officials.

During the dinner, which took place in an atmosphere of comradely frankkness, Comrades A.A. Gromyko and A.H. Khaddam exchanged speeches. A.A. Gromyko's Speech (adding paragraphs)

Paragraph twenty-two, line two in IZVESTIYA reads: threats. This was bluntly stated by M.S. Gorbachev (adding word)

Paragraph twenty-four, line 2 in IZVESTIYA reads: President H. al-Asad. Relations between our countries are developing successfully on the sound basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concluded in 1980. In accordance with (adding passage)

COMPARISON OF KHADDAM DINNER SPEECH

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 30 May in its Morning Edition on page 2, under the headline "In an Atmosphere of Comradely Frankness," carries a version of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's dinner speech in the Kremlin. This has been compared to the Moscow International Arabic version published on page H 6 in the Middle East & North Africa section of the 29 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

Paragraph five, line two in IZVESTIYA reads: order to impose American hegemony there and to consolidate the expansionist aggressive policies of Tel Aviv. It is a question of the aggressive war (rewording)

Paragraph five, line six in IZVESTIYA reads: and Israel in the research associated with space and the "star wars" program. Israel launched (rewording)

Paragraph seven, line nine reads in IZVESTIYA: honor, dignity, and freedom of our nation (rewording)

Paragraph eight, line four, reads in IZVESTIYA: of the size of U.S. support for Israel and of (rewording)

Paragraph nine, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: in order to counter the new situation (rewording)

Paragraph eleven, line three in IZVESTIYA reads: abilities in our savage struggle against the imperialists (rewording)

Paragraph eleven, line six reads: the United States increasingly actively escalates tension by its initiatives, poisons the atmosphere of international relations, and fans hotbeds of instability and aggression in (rewording)

Paragraph twelve, line two reads: spread terror and panic in our country (rewording)

Paragraph twelve, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: territories; restoring the inalienable national rights of (rewording)

Paragraph twelve, line eight reads: under any circumstances. We want a just peace which will ensure for the Arab nation the liberation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine within the framework of an international conference under UN auspices. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam (adding passage)

Paragraph thirteen, line five reads: Arab nation. This disinterested friendship is a (rewording)

Paragraph fourteen, line three in IZVESTIYA reads: Supreme Soviet Presidium. During that meeting and the talks, which were held in the spirit of friendship and frankness that is traditional of our relations, we noted the full coincidence of views on (rewording)

Paragraph fifteen, line four reads: assistance and support. A.H. Khaddam proposed a toast in honor of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leadership, and the Soviet people and to the development of relations of friendship between our two countries. (adding passage)

LIBYAN OFFICIAL CITED ON PEACE INITIATIVES

LD270811 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov reports:

The extension by the Soviet Union of the moratorium on nuclear testing till August 6 this year has again demonstrated for the whole world to see the USSR's firm intention to deliver the world from the nuclear threat, said Dau Sueidan, member of Libya's People's Bureau for External Relations.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah, he told a TASS correspondent, enthusiastically supports this initiative and calls upon the peoples to make everything in their power so that the Soviet Union's example should be followed by all the nuclear powers.

The invariably obstructionist stand of the Western leaders on all the Soviet peace initiatives, Dau Sueidan pointed out, in particular the programme proposed by the Soviet Union for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, is explained by the fact that Moscow's "peace offensive" deprives them of the possibility to force their rule on the peoples of the world.

He condemned the slanderous campaign unleashed by the Western, above all American mass media, over the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Albeit many of them were forced under the pressure of irrefutable facts to recognise actually the inconsistency of their insinuations, the propaganda outcry is continuing, he pointed out. In that connection D. Sueidan called for a coordination of actions by the mass media of the socialist and developing countries to expose the slanderous Western propaganda camapign, which is hostile to the interests of all people of goodwill on earth.

PDRY'S YASIN NU'MAN TO VISIT MOSCOW IN JUNE

LD021858 Moscow TASS Internaitonal Service in Russian 1831 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun (TASS) -- On the invitaton of the Soviet Government, Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister [title as received] of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, will visit the Soviet Union on a working visit 1-10 June.

IRANIAN OPPOSITION CLAIMS U.S. TO MONITOR USSR FROM IRAN

LD261027 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0802 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 26 May (KUNA) -- AL-WATAN cites Iranian opposition sources in Paris as saying that the United States, under a special agreement with the Iranian regime, resumed the operation of electronic intelligence stations inside Iran today in exchange for selling and providing the Iranian Army with modern weapons and spare parts for U.S. weapons used by this Army.

A statement by these sources, published in AL-WATAN here today, said that these stations were closed down and the American experts left after the downfall of the Shah's regime in 1979. Since then, the sources added, Americans have tried to find new areas to operate these stations either from Iran or other countries such as Pakistan or Turkey. However, by the beginning of this year, a new agreement was reached after long negotiations between the Iranian regime and a delegation, whereby both sides agreed to reopen these stations.

The Iranian opposition states, in its message, that the new agreement stipulates that the Americans are committed to provide the Iranian Army with modern weapons and spare parts for the American weapons this Army uses, and that consignments of the American weapons have started to arrive in Iran through Pakistan.

The sources added that the agreement also stipulates that Washington provide Tehran with some of the information collected by these intelligence stations, particularly in regard to Iraqi forces and their movements -- which will be utilized by the Iranian Army in its military operations on the battle fronts.

The opposition sources asserted that Israeli experts carrying U.S. passports arrived in Iran in a move to extend these stations' intelligence operations to include other areas adjacent to the Soviet Union's territories, bearing in mind that the previous stations during the Shah's rule were directed to gather intelligence on the Soviet territories.

The paper states that the Americans concluded a secret agreement with the Pakistani Government to set up new intelligence monitoring stations at the "(Qadir)" area in Baluchistan close to the Iranian borders.

'PATRIOTS' ARRESTED IN JORDAN

PM301418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 86 First Edition p 6

["Own information" report: "Arrests of Patriots"]

[Text] A campaign of arrests of representatives of patriotic forces has been unleased in Jordan. Those arrested include leaders and activists of the Jordan-Soviet Friendship Society, trade unions, and other mass organizations.

It is no secret that at present Arab countries are experiencing increasing pressure from Washington and its partners. The threat of new armed actions by American imperialism against Libya has not been removed. Syria is being subjected to military and political blackmail. In a number of Arab countries extremist reactionary forces such as the "Muslim Brotherhood" are becoming more active. In this atmosphere the persecution of Jordanian patriots is drawing particular attention from the public in Arab and other countries.

U.S., ISRAEL STEP UP MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN MIDEAST

LD022144 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus June TASS -- Military manoeuvres, the biggest in recent time, involving units from the U.S. interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force", are being conducted in Israel. The Syrian press reports that missile-bombing strikes at mock ground targets, tank breakthroughs and an assault on populated localities are practiced during the exercises.

The malicious campaign of blackmail and threats against Syria does not cease for a single day, the newspaper "AL-THAWRAH" writes today. The United States and Israel make attempts to condition the world public opinion to the awareness of the inevitability of the outbreak of a new armed conflict in the Middle East. The aggressive preparations of the Zionists and their overseas patrons are in full swing. Under the accompaniment of the speculation on "combatting terrorism" they in Washington continue with lauding the "neoglobalism doctrine". Arab peoples, however, are resolved to uphold their independence and sovereignty. Hegemonists across the ocean should be well advised to give sober thought to the possible consequences of a new adventure in the Middle East, the newspaper emphasizes.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL KATUSHEV VISITS SYRIA

For Syrian reportage of the visit to Damascus by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and his meetings with President al-Asad and Foreign Minister al-Shar', see the 3 June Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CPSU CC WARNS MINISTERS ON TV, RADIO QUALITY

LD021208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has reviewed the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the management and the party committee at the Ekran Production Association at Kuybyshev in raising the quality of domestic television sets. It is noted in the resolution adopted that the enterprise's managers did not draw proper conclusions from the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 27th party congress on the need for a radical improvement in the quality of output. The operational reliability of the sets is low; there are serious flaws in the organization of socialist competition ; and little care is shown for improving the social and domestic conditions of the association's workers.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged the Ministry of the Radio Industry, the management, and the party committee of the Kuybyshev enterprise to effect urgent measures to correct the situation that has arisen. For the low level of production management, the production of low-quality output, and a nonattentive attitude toward social and domestic questions, General Director of the production association Ekran Peleps has been reprimanded and has been relieved of his post. Secretary of the party committee at the Association Kuznetsov has had his attention severely drawn to the unsatisfactory control and shortcomings in political and educational work. For insufficient attention to the production of consumer goods and the raising of their quality, a reprimand has been given to Minister of the Radio Industry Pleshakov. The corresponding organs have been entrusted with developing concrete measures to correct the shortcomings within a 3-month period.

Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 2 June in its "Vremya" newscast reports on the decision of the CPSU Central Committee to dismiss a television enterprise director and reprimand Soviet ministers.

The Moscow television version has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Russian version and found to be identical, adding the following:

Last paragraph, last line in the Moscow Television version reads: a 3-month period.

"Strict warnings have been issued to the following ministers: Comrade Pervyshin of the communications equipment industry, Comrade Kolesnikov of the electronics industry, Comrade Baklanov of general machine building. These warnings concern their personal responsibility for carrying out measures to raise the quality of domestic television technology and radio equipment produced by these ministries' enterprises.

"The CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of Comrade Muravyev, first secretary of Kuybyshev Oblast party committee, to the fact that timely measures had not been taken to eliminate shortcomings in the work of the party organization at the Ekran Production Association.

"The USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee for Prices, and the State Committee for Standards, together with the ministries, have been instructed to develop within 3 months specific measures to increase the economic responsibility of enterprises producing television, radios, tape recorders and other goods with regard to production quality. Provisions having been made for a considerable improvement in the reliability of these goods."

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Arbatov on Chernobyl, Nuclear Weapons

LD021733 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- Relying on old traditions and approaches to the problems of war and peace, on outdated notions about the might of the state and the role of weapons is tantamount to death. This is the most sure way to collective suicide, Academician Georgiy Arbatov believes. He took part in a scientific conference on problems of peace and the prevention of a nuclear war, held in Moscow. The participant in many international meetings on problems of disarmament, he is convinced that only new thinking can be a condition for survival in the nuclear age. Mankind's rapidly growing "technological vulnerability" calls for deep-going changes in mass thinking patterns. The accident at Chernobyl, which has upset so much the Soviet and world public, recalled about this with new force. There were quite a few "bells" warning about the threat to civilization prior to Chernobyl. For instance, the tragedy that befell Bhopal cost 2,500 lives and severely injured 200,000 people. The world discovered the phenomenon of "acid rains", the pollution of seas and oceans became hazardous.

The scientist reminded the participants in the conference that nuclear weapons cannot be used without inflicting damage on oneself. Meanwhile, its stockpiling is going on, new and new [as received] types of warheads and delivery vehicles are developed and nuclear tests conducted. The scientist regards this as an absurdity which mankind should not put up with. One should not forget that even the most sophisticated technology can suffer a failure.

Soviet scientists, for instance, have not finally determined as yet the causes of the accident at Chernobyl. Many indications are that it had become the consequence of exclusive and incredible circumstances. There were many mishaps with nuclear power stations in the United States and Britain prior to Chernobyl. One can also recall the tragedy that befell "Challenger", the recent malfunctions of the U.S. "Titan" and "Delta" missiles. So, serious questions emerged, which call for jointly making substantiated decisions.

Academician Arbatov noted that nuclear realities were grasped not at once and not equally by all. In the USSR, for instance, transition to a new mode of thinking has been completed only in recent years. As for the United States, attempts are being made there to reverse the process of new thinking.

A new foreign policy phenomenon has surfaced -- an impudent and defiant conduct towards other nations, misuse of force and mockery of the opinion of the public at large, Arbatov stressed. This is exemplified by Washington's moves to go ahead with nuclear tests. The United States is now forced to admit the true motives of its reluctance to terminate the explosions -- it needs them to develop new weapon systems.

Two Reactors Expected On Line in Oct

LD022125 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Two reactors at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant are expected to be put back in operation in October. A government commission made the decision after consultations with scientists. The reactor, damaged in an accident at the end of April, is now being encased in concrete. The population was evacuated from a 30 km zone around the station where the ground and buildings are now being decontaminated. In some places radiation has been reduced to a safe level. It's been decided that when decontamination is completed the first 260 farmers' families will be able to return home.

Radiologist on Status of Victims

PM021451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Interview with Angelina Konstantinovna Guskova, department chief at the Moscow No 6 Clinical Hospital, by G. Alimov and A. Illesh: "The Pain of Chernobyl"]

[Text] It so happens that certain specialist doctors come to the forefront, as it were. We know the names (and they undoubtedly deserve this) of famous surgeons, cardiologists, eye specialists... It can happen that the patient brings the doctor great public recognition. Or, rather, the personality of the one saved. Thus, for example, operations which have returned stars to the top sports have revealed several great surgeons to us, as it were. Of course, these surgeons were operating prior to sensational newspaper articles. Angelina Konstantinovna Guskova, department chief at the No 6 Clinical Hospital, has also been doing brilliant work for a long time. But who speaks of a radiologist until something quite extraordinary happens? Journalists from several publications simultaneously came together for the first time in Guskova's office. The echo of the Chernobyl disaster brought them there.

Professor Guskova graduated from Sverdlovsk Medical Institute -- she studied during the war. At the end of May she wants to fly to Sverdlovsk for the day, to join fellow students on the 40th anniversary of their graduation.

[Interviewer] Angelina Konstantinovna, people who were particularly affected by radiation at the Chernobyl AES are in your clinic today. Therefore, we would like to learn about the state of health of those who were the first to find themselves near the damaged reactor...

[Guskova] Let us say this. Our present patients are really in serious condition. They include people whose lives we really fear for. Therefore, any incautious word, particularly if linked with a specific surname, could prove a really negative factor. In addition, any premature judgment, even within narrow professional circles, is out of place.

[Interviewer] Following the accident, doctors encountered for the first time in peacetime a large group of patients who were in a place where practically their whole body was irradiated. How are you organizing their treatment?

[Guskova] What we have encountered -- acute radiation sickness -- is very complex. It strikes simultaneously at a whole number of organs and systems. This is why we have brought in a wide range of specialists in very different fields to provide treatment. Nonetheless, they are led by specialists in diseases of the blood.

[Interviewer] We know that Doctor Gale came from America to participate in joint operations with you...

[Guskova] We are grateful and will not forget the assistance of specialists from America who have worked in our clinic. They provided a very important aspect of the work: Replacement of deficient hematopoiesis by transplanting blood cells and fetal liver. The extent of our joint work was limited to 19 patients for whom such operations were indicated at that time.

Of course, the presence of specialists with world experience was undoubtedly useful. I will also point out that we had carried out the first six transplants by the time our U.S. colleagues arrived. In particular, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Baranov made the very first decisions and took the very first actions. We continued that work with our American colleagues.

[Interviewer] Who else are your specialists working in contact with?

[Guskova] Many people are ready to come and help us. Why do we not invite them? We are guided by just one thing -- we decide who could be really useful to us. For example, further contact with people who have already been involved in transplants makes real sense. Regarding all other questions -- anti-infection problems, preventing the tendency to hemorrhage, treating secondary toxic phenomena -- our specialists will cope perfectly with this. Our results here are on a par with results abroad.

Now about other helpers. We are being helped by the Cardiology Institute with its very highly developed biochemistry, the Hemotology Institute with its blood service, and the Epidemiology and Microbiology Institute, which produce special diagnotic preparations for us and assess the concentration of anti-infection drugs, the Oncological Center... We are in contact with enterprises producing certain medicinal forms, sometimes the most unexpected ones. For example, we receive from Latvia a very useful preparation for the treatment of burns... Ordinary people also telephone, ready to help. We consider all proposals. And if there is something that can be of any use at all, we gratefully accept it. But, of course, we cannot "test" on patients all the drugs that have been created in the world. There is wisdom in restraint. We give only those preparations we are sure of.

[Interviewer] Let us try to recreate your first days after the accident.

[Guskova] The Ministry of Health at once involved our clinic in consultations. At 1630 on 26 April I was already "on the hot line" to local medical establishments. At 1800 an emergency team was ready to fly out. Two of my staffers were among the first to leave for Chernobyl; Tatyana Vladimirovna Toporkova and Georgiy Dmitriyevich Seledovkin. They participated in the classification of patients. During the first 24 hours they carried out approximately 1,000 analyses and examined as many people!

[Interviewer] How important was the first, "review" part of the work?

[Guskova] Extremely important. Imagine how complex it is to select those who need special treatment from among a large number of people who have been burned or have "inhaled" a lot of smoke or who are simply upset or tired. The medics of Chernobyl and our own doctors did all that and also ensured that the seriously ill were transferred to Moscow.

[Interviewer] After which you began direct treatment?

[Guskova] Yes. And I am proud that a small collective of clinicians was able to head such work. People who only yesterday were juniors in Baranov's department -- 10 young people -- became chiefs of 10 departments. Lyudmila Nikolayevna Petrosyan, Svetlana Georgiyevna Pushkareva, Mikhail Vladimirovich Konchalovskiy -- a great-grandson, incidentally, of the great therapeutist -- Natalya Borisovna Danilova, Eleonora Vladimirovna Yevseyeva... They and others skillfully and efficiently directed older colleagues less experienced in these matters. I particularly wish to point out the old guard -- the first therapeutics department headed by Galina Nikolayevna Gasteva. Both her and the middle medical personnel. They received the very first, the most serious cases -- the firemen. The nurses of the department and the surgical group headed by Anzhelika Valentinovna Barabanova took on those who were in critical condition. Our staffers include department chief Aleksandra Fedorovna Shamardina, a war veteran. She works in the way that people who have been at the front know how. Natalya Mikhaylovna Nadezhina works very well -- despite her youth, she is my closest assistant. She is responsible for all the strict measures of the anti-infection regime and for all order, without which success is simply impossible.

Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Baranov, whom I have already named, is responsible for everything connected with bone marrow transplants and hematology. The transfusion service is headed by Georgiy Ditriyevich Seledovkin. He proved so necessary in the region of the accident that they did not want to let him go for a long time. But we too would find things difficult without such a specialist in the sphere of transfusing blood and its constituents.

[Interviewer] What is the doctors' work regime?

[Guskova] It is determined by the magnitude of the disaster. Therefore, there are no norms. This change in the work rhythm met with full understanding -- everyone was perfectly well aware that everything depends on the pace, on selflessness, and on readiness to work.

We now have a 24-hour individual doctor and nurse for each seriously ill patient. The "apportionment" is as follows: three shifts of doctors, four shifts of nurses, and the hospital duty doctor has an entire army working under him. The collective has proved itself a harmonious one. All petty grievances and misunderstandings have taken a back seat. These days I have sometimes had to speak sharply and abruptly to people -- I did not feel like discussing things. Perhaps, then, there will be some grievances ... But the situation was such that I was not in a mood for discussions. And we could not avoid difficulties -- we could not at once accommodate people as we liked. Then we discharged some patients, and we were able to make things a little better for those who remained. We provided additional apparatus and equipment for the wards.

[Interviewer] Did the doctors have to retrain?

[Guskova] Indeed. Sometimes they even had to acquire new specialties. We used to have one blood separator, and now we have four. We had one centrifuge, and now three are operating. We are getting new equipment. The doctors master it at once. An apparatus is at Sheremetyevo Airport in the evening, and in the morning it is in operation.

The doctors maintain confidential contacts with the patients. They and the patients know each other well. I think this is important. Our foreign colleagues endeavored to follow this same rule and asked for it to be explained to all the patients that they are in reliable hands. The patients' reaction when we told them that American doctors were coming was also interesting. They said: Well, let them come...for they too must learn. For us such words are the highest praise!

[Interviewer] How, specifically, was work with Professor Gale organized?

[Guskova] His coming, I repeat, was important and useful. Our colleagues participated in the work correctly and respectfully. Of course, we had disagreements. And then we acted how we ourselves thought necessary. At moments of dispute Professor Gale would say: "Stop! Let us stop discussing. Let us do as our hosts wish." I am sure we would behave similarly in his clinic.

[Interviewer] Angelina Konstantinovna, do you think there is any country which could cope independently, alone, with such a disaster? We mean with regard to both technical backup and the doctors' level of qualification...

[Guskova] I am convinced that no one in the world could manage now with his own experience alone. I repeat once again: No one has ever encountered in peactime such a terrible and, in a scientific sense, largely unexplored problem. I am convinced that many countries could also find themselves in a worse situation.

[Interviewer] How many patients do you have today?

[Guskova] Approximately 200 were admitted. Approximately 70 have been discharged. Somewhere in the order of 120 remain. Of these, 70-80 occupy our minds and hearts constantly. The most difficult time has now come. The 3d to 6th weeks in radiation sickness are the most difficult time for all, even middling serious cases -- it is called the "peak time." That is why I asked you journalists not to trouble my assistants: They are now with the patients constantly. Today the merest trifle -- a scratch, a bad tooth, a sore -- could be a source of complications.

[Interviewer] Have contacts with patients posed any danger to the doctors?

[Guskova] No danger to our health. Although a certain excess in terms of radiation doses has been recorded in my staffers. But all this is within the normal limits.

[Interviewer] What do you do in cases when a patient's condition becomes very grave?

[Guskova] We spare no means and endeavor to ease the person's suffering. We try to cheer everyone up. We talk with them about the future -- it is so important for us to occupy their minds with plans for their future life. No, it is not all easy...

[Interviewer] How long will treatment last?

[Guskova] Acute radiation sickness has a well-defined cycle of 2.5-3 months. After that doctors will be tackling only burns and local lesions.

[Interviewer] The disaster happened in spring. Is this of any significance to specialists?

[Guskova] It is a good thing it has not yet been terribly hot. For heat contributes to infections and fever. Nor has it been cold, and so the patients have not caught cold on the way...

[Interviewer] Are you treating only men?

[Guskova] There are only a few women. Two of the seriously ill people are women. The patients are mainly young men. They include two doctors -- both "first aid" workers. They are modest and described the situation to us in a businesslike manner. Their account was very important to us. Firemen are patients... There are no helicopter pilots, for they were adequately protected on flights. I repeat: The patients are chiefly personnel or people who fought the fire during the first hours and who looked for victims in the fourth reactor unit.

[Interviewer] We have been to Chernobyl. There is much talk there that vodka helps in the event of irradiation...

[Guskova] No way! I have been telephoned from Kiev -- people were asking about red wine and vodka. Alcohol deceives and prevents a person from correctly understanding his own condition. In this case alcohol is dangerous because it displaces symptoms and prevents the doctor from understanding correctly just what has happened.

[Interviewer] We understand; Today all your thoughts are with the patients from Chernobyl and Pripyat. But this, if we may put it like this, is "emergency medicine"...

[Guskova] For a doctor any suffering, any grave illness is an emergency. Is not cancer the emergency of our days, a disaster? I have seen so much pain and torment!... I remember many successes for medicine -- chiefly concerning the fight against infections. But cancer... I dream of seeing the time when at least its main forms are conquered. [Guskova ends] ...We wanted to wish the fourth-generation medic (A.K. Guskova's great-grandfather was a military doctor, her grandfather a medical assistant, and her father was one of the first doctors awarded the Order of Lenin) as few patients as possible. Not even in our thoughts can we allow radiology to be a promising sector of medicine at the end of the 20th century.

Mood of Chernobyl Population Described

WA031100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[Article by Boris Oleynik entitled "The Main Guarantee" under the rubric "Chernobylskaya AES: An Echo of the Events"]

[Text] The road to Chernobyl goes through the sumptuous green of the fields, gardens, and copses of May. Everything seems normal. Except that one feels a special, controlled anxiety: It is primarily concrete mixers, gasoline tankers, and heavy-duty trucks specially designated for the AES that are rushing about ceaselessly.

Of course, what happened at the Chernobyl AES is a big calamity. It was painful not only for the local population, but it also touched the heart of every Soviet person.

It was like this: You felt fear in the words of everyone you spoke with. And it has remained: the fear of mothers and fathers and grandparents for their children and grandchildren. It is natural, like the very nature of man. During the first days, the mood swings were due to an uncertainty that was magnified by occasionally belated information about the real state of affairs at the accident's beachhead. And this will be a lesson not only for us: People must be trusted. This is particularly true of the Soviet people, who have shown themselves to be models of calm courage to the entire world.

I am not now speaking of those who went directly into the fire on those first days, who worked at the destroyed reactor, of those who threw themselves into the very heart of evil; of those who are carrying the watch every day in the danger zone of the fourth reactor, who are decontaminating the station's territory from the consequences of radiation. I am not now speaking of Academician Velikhov, whose stern, selfless devotion the Ukrainian people will never forget, and those who with him attacked the reactor as it went out of control. The stories about them have been and will continue to be told. And let not one name fall from the list when the manuscript of this great and tragic chronicle is prepared!

I want to bow to their fathers and mothers, their sisters and wives, their loved ones, to all our people who might not have participated in pacifying the revolt of the reactor, but whose hearts were always with them and, suppressing a natural fear in such cases for their own lives, fortified their people's courage with their own calmness.

There was no panic. I have the moral right to say this as a witness of all those base, screaming "voices" from behind a knoll, who lied to the whole world about "terrible destructions" and "thousands of victims." Stupidity due to ignornace can be forgiven. In the final analysis the primitive lying can be waved off... But we can never forgive those who attempted to warm their impure hands at the fire of a neighbor, maliciously rubbing them with blasphemous satisfaction. I fully agree with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev -- it is inhuman!

There was no panic, and even at the train stations when whirlpools appeared around certain hysterical, self-interested people order was established by people without service obligations who were helping out the police. Additional railway service and airline flights were organized. Everyone understood that this was for the children.

And Kiev was living as a great ancient and always young capital city. Kiev worked, thought, reflected, suggested alternatives to assist in this calamity. She sent her best people there -- to the frontline, where the attack on the uncontrolled nuclear force was taking place.

I had many interesting meetings in Polesskoye. I spoke with the raykom First Secretary N. Primaychenko and with the leader of the Pripyat Communists, A. Gamanyuk. They are acting with certainty, calmly guiding party organizations in deciding the first-order tasks. Relying on Communists and on the wide masses of laborers, the leaders of party committees resolve the most difficult and complicated situations.

Maybe this is why the atmosphere in the rayon near the 30-km zone of the Chernobyl AES is calm and businesslike.

With whomever you speak, there is but one mood -- to work and work, to overcome day by day and week by week the consequences of the calamity. Tychina once said it well: "To conquer is to live!"

Upon my return to Kiev, in the village of Krysyatichi, I saw people working on a road. Harmoniously, calmly. Two Valentin's were introduced: Samiylenko and Tatarchuk. Both are strong young men, almost the same age and from the Rzhishchevskiy Construction Tekhnikum, where they graduated 5 years ago. Both are masters in a complex construction brigade of the "Polesskseltroy" Trust mobile mechanized column No. 5. They and their comrades are building a vosmiletka [8-year school] for 320 pupils. They are building on schedule: The site will be completed by 1 July.

There is nothing special about this. Schools are being built throughout our country. With one exception: This school is being built near Chernobyl. It would be difficult to find more convincing evidence of the mood of our people. For in that school children will be studying who will receive their country's passport to citizenship in the 3rd millennium.

People have a firm faith in their future. And that is the main thing...

NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS APPOINTED

PM021451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has appointed Anatoliy Leonidovich Adamishin USSR deputy foreign minister. The USSR Council of Ministers has appointed Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy USSR deputy foreign minister.

PRAVDA ON INTERACTION OF DEMOCRACY, DISCIPLINE

PM021409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Democracy and Discipline"]

[Text] Sometimes we do not even consider how democratic in nature our society is. We think that that is how it should be, because we live in a world of socialism which has made working people the masters of their own fate and country. The older generations began building that world and defended it in fierce battles against fascism, and now every new generation enters it calmly and confidently as if it were his own home, a home in which everyone is guaranteed great rights and freedoms. Guaranteed by the USSR Constitution. The most vital of which include the right to work, leisure, health care, material provision in old age and sickness, and the right to housing, education and so forth.

V.I. Lenin regarded the democratic spirit and vital creativity of the masses as the main force for developing the new system. Democracy is the healthy, clean air which alone makes it possible for the socialist social organism to live a full life. And now, when we are talking about the establishment everywhere of the ethos of the 27th CPSU Congress and about acceleration, this also implies further development of all aspects and manifestations of socialist democracy.

We can see that the party is doing much to deepen the democratic nature of the socialist system. The measures to activate the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol, labor collectives, and people's control and to increase openness, and the course of ensuring socialist self-management by the people, independence and accountability of enterprises and associations, and effective use of all forms of direct democracy whereby people can more actively influence the drafting and making of decisions -- behind all this there lies the deepest possible respect for the personality of Soviet people and belief in their creative powers. "You are the masters of the country and therefore honestly and conscientiously serve the country, are anxious for its success, and carry out your assigned task in such a way that your conscience is clear" -- that is the essence of the demands that are made on everyone." It is possible to cite a considerable number of examples of labor collectives creatively involved in the great work that has been launched in our country. To name people for whom rest is just a dream. And to describe phenomena and facts which lead to the conclusion that this is our democracy in action. But it is impossible to grasp democracy in the abstract. Some working people who loudly proclaim their rights and are not averse to discussing democracy in general, forget to discharge their own duty and direct obligations or to observe elementary order.

Our democracy does not deny but presupposes personal responsibility and discipline. And the discipline is the same for one and all. If you advocate order at your work place and in your organization, you must observe order yourself. If you criticize a leader for lack of exactingness, you must be absolutely strict toward yourself. If you value your collective and respect its traditions and opinion, concern for its interests is mandatory even in the event where you hold a different opinion. This rule must be rigorously observed everywhere.

We are living at a turning point. The restructuring is affecting diverse aspects of life, but it is also highlighting our capabilities and professional qualities. And not only those of leaders but of every working person. Yes, everything that hampers progress and acceleration must be criticized. But criticism and self-criticism must not be allowed to become merely formal and turn into a kind of fashion. It is clear that some people, while rhetorically waving the flag of democracy and their "legitimate" rights, are indulging in demagoguery. It is, however, sometimes not so easy to divine this -- someone appears to be talking to the point, to be aware of shortcomings and blunders, and to be criticizing them.

But when you examine closely the nature of the criticism and what the person himself has done to restructure matters and correct shortcomings, he turns out, as it were, to be on the sidelines of his own collective, since he has not raised a finger to advance matters; and while he discusses its problems he feels no real commitment. Party organizations and labor collectives must safeguard their atmosphere in every way from the utterances of demagogues and idle talkers and get rid of parasitic attitudes and the desire on the part of some to off-load their work on to someone else, the state, or society.

There is always an invisible moral aspect to every action carried out by a person or speech made to a party or workers meeting. Everyone has the right to speak. But we are far from indifferent as to how principled the words are, to whether they are said with a clear conscience or for the sake of personal gain or the advancement of the ambitious schemes of a group of friends. And that does still exist. Is it acceptable? No. Our moral criteria and our democratic principles are inseparable, they complement and enrich one another. The opinion of someone who is honest, trustworthy, and just has always been and continues to be highly valued. We have many such people, and they constitute the core of labor collectives.

Whether we are discussing reserves, social questions, cadre policy, or the formation of elected bodies we rely on the opinion of the trustworthy majority. Every real step in increasing openness, stepping up monitoring from below, and deepening democratic principles is evaluated. Particularly in cadre policy. A large changeover in leaders has recently taken place at the local level; it was essential. The opinion of labor collectives and Communists was taken into account. This all played a positive role. However, even here not everything went without a hitch. There were cases where some negligent workers raised an "irate" voice against honest leaders, and anonymous letters were sometimes circulated. And as a letter to the editorial office said, people have become accustomed to responding to them more quickly than to rationalizers' suggestions. It is clear that the changeover of cadres is under way not for the sake of change but for the sake of the cause.

The advantages of socialist democracy are indisputable. No matter how our ideological opponents try to prove the contrary, life itself and practice show its benefits. The West loves to harp on about "its own democracy." Democracy for whom exactly? -- that is the real question. Just one comparison: There are more workers and peasants in the USSR Supreme Soviet than in all the parliaments of developed capitalist countries. In our country the vast majority of people actually participates in the affairs of the life of society and the state. It cannot be otherwise. The nature of socialism will accept no other interpretation of democracy.

SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIAL DEFENDS DECISIONMAKING SYSTEM

LD021113 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 2 Jun 86

["'Unanimously' Does Not Mean Without a Debate" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- There have, perhaps, never been such fervent and highly concerned speeches, such heated debates and disputes at the commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet as in recent days, when the deputies discussed the details of the draft five-year plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990, Yuriy Korolev, head of the department at the Secretariat of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, told a TASS correspondent. The draft plan will be tabled for discussion at the session of the Supreme Soviet, which is scheduled to open in the Kremlin on June 18. And the commissions of the Soviet parliament, both standing ones and the preparatory commissions specially formed for that, have discussed comprehensively and in detail every line of the draft.

This is the usual procedure of parliamentary discussions of major draft laws accepted in our country. The USSR is known not to have professional parliamentarians, who could sit for months. The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet are workers and peasants, scientists and engineers, physicians and servicemen. They come for the sessions twice a year, and each of the sessions lasts, as a rule, not more than two or three days.

Yet, certainly, this time is not enough to discuss in detail an important draft law, for example, the proposals on the five-year plan for the country's development. Therefore practices have formed in the USSR, according to which the centre of gravity of the parliamentary work to examine the documents tabled by the government has been transferred to the commissions of both chambers of the Supreme Soviet -- the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities. This preliminary stage of discussion practically bears the brunt of the work done. Thus figures, wording and proposals, which have already been agreed upon and elaborated in the course of discussions and disputes, are tabled at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Ignorance of that procedure, as it seems to me, explains in a considerable measure the delusions of those Western observers who claim that the sessions of the Soviet parliament do not give the deputies enough time for a serious discussion at them of the most important issues of state administration, Yuriy Korolev continued.

It is precisely such a serious, business-like and even overparticular discussion of the draft five-year plan of the USSR that was going on at the sessions of the commissions of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Sixteen preparatory commissions were in session. They include a total 250 members. The USSR Supreme Soviet has a total of fifteen hundred deputies (750 deputies in each). Yet many deputies had worked on the five year plan as part of their routine official duties on their regular job. The results of the work done by the preparatory commissions will be endorsed by all members of 28 branch standing commissions of the chambers. Thus, a total of nearly four fifths of all of our parliamentarians will take part in a detailed discussion of the draft plan for the country's economic and social development.

Experts are also invited to participate in the work of the commissions, Yuriy Korolev said in conclusion. Such are the routine practices. The deputies cannot always be experts on the issue under discussion at the commission, albeit in its forming the professions of deputies are, certainly, taken into account. Therefore prominent specialists and scientists are always invited as experts to participate in the committee sessions. And this is another argument proving that the commission of deputies will accept recommendations which both serve the interests of the people and are professionally right.

These recommendations set forth in special conclusions of the commissions will be tabled at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet by chairmen of the Standing Plan and Budgetary Commissions of the chambers. It can be expected that with some corrections, which will inevitably crop up in the course of the debate at the session itself, they will be endorsed by the Supreme Soviet, and the plan for 1986-1990 will become state law of the USSR.

YELTSIN WRITES TO PRAVDA ON GORKOM ACTION

PM231431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Letter from B. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, under the rubric "Following Publication by PRAVDA": "A Lesson for the Suppressors of Criticism"]

[Text] The article "Applying Yesterday's Criteria," published by PRAVDA on 13 May 1986, was discussed at a session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau.

It was noted that the party raykom bureau failed to provide a political evaluation of the instances of suppression of criticism, crude administrative management, and breaches of party norms by the leadership of the in-house newspaper GIDROTEKHNIK which occurred in the Gidroproyekt Institute, and sent a purely formal reply to the editorial office.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau rescinded the Leningradskiy CPSU Raykom Bureau's resolution "On the Article 'How Criticism Was Glossed Over'" as unprincipled and lacking political evaluation of the instance of suppression of criticism in the Gidroproyekt Institute. Comrade I.V. Shakhmanov, first secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Raykom, was reprimanded by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau for his lack of principle and shortcomings in the leadership of in-house press in the rayon. The raykom bureau was ordered to examine the question of the party responsibility of senior officials from the CPSU raykom who connived with the suppressors of criticism, and also of Communists at the Gidroproyekt Institute who suppressed criticism.

At the same time, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau noted the justice of criticism leveled at the party gorkom's Propaganda and Agitation Section.

The Propaganda and Agitation Section's attention was drawn to the lack of monitoring of the execution of its own demand that the CPSU raykom should examine the instance of suppression of criticism and the unprecedented case in which a finished run of the newspaper was destroyed, and provide a proper political evaluation. The section was ordered to take the necessary measures to resolutely improve the leadership of in-house press and factory and plant radio broadcasting.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau ordered party raykoms and the party committees of enterprises and organizations running their own in-house newspapers and radio broadcasting to examine the questions of improving party leadership in news media.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE ON POSTCONGRESS TASKS

PM281416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "People's Control Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR People's Control Committee attended by the chairmen of republic, kray, and oblast committees was held on 24 May. The tasks of people's control organs stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed. A report was delivered by A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee.

It was noted at the session that the decisions adopted by the congress and the strategy it elaborated for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress and production intensification are guiding and mobilizing program for the work of all committees, groups, station, and people's control workers, for their practical actions to exercise control and verify execution.

The innovative and large-scale nature of the tasks set by the congress demands that the people's control system works more efficiently, tackles the solution of major socioeconomic problems and aims for high results. All this nessitates improvements in the work of people's control organs, improvements in its organization, and alignment with the new party directives. It is incumbent upon every committee, group, or station and every people's control worker, the session emphasized, to make their specific contribution to the fulfillment of the congress decisions and plan targets for the current year and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Particular attention was devoted to the need to enhance exactingness toward officials for the fulfillment of party directives, Soviet laws, and government resolutions and to hold culprits more strictly to task in respect of breaches of state discipline and abuses, false reporting, bureaucracy and red tape, economic mismanagement, and waste, applying for this purpose the full power of the law and the rights vested in people's control organs.

Taking part in the session were Ye. Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; USSR General Prosecutor A.M. Rekunkov; and senior officials from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

REPORTS ON ROSTOV OBLAST VEHICLE SERVICING BRIBE CASE

PM271018 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 17 May, in its First Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "lessons of a Court Case" a 1,600 word report by correspondent V. Ogurtsov entitled "Bribery Was Their Undoing" and datelined Rostov-na-donu. The author reports that "the oblast court has examined a number of criminal cases relating to bribery in the system of enterprises and organizations of the Rostov Oblast Avtovastekhobsluzhivaniye [motor vehicle servicing] center. A large group of workers, foremen, and leaders were sentenced to various terms of deprivation of liberty ranging from 6-15 years." The author goes on to describe how bribery was prevalent throughout the oblast motor vehicle repair center and allied enterprises. Mechanics extorted money from people in need of major car repairs by telling them that there were no spare parts and long waiting lists unless they paid "extra." Subsequently, everyone including leaders and even auditors and officials of the service for combatting embezzlement of socialist property and speculation received their cut. The author bemoans the moral degradation caused by bribery and notes that the culprits have been punished and those who have been relieved of criminal liability will have to answer to their collectives and party organizations. "None of them will be able to escape severe moral judgement," the author concludes.

VOROTNIKOV AT RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

PM231243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Unnamed own special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] A rountine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been held, which examined topical questions of economic and cultural building in the republic.

A report was heard from M.M. Lomach, director general of the Krasnodar Kray's "Kuban" Agro-industrial Combine, on the first results of the activity of that major association which is operating under conditions of intensive integration based on principles of financial autonomy and self financing.

The Presidium also discussed the results of the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services' financial and economic activity in 1985 and the republic Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education's work in improving the training and upgrading the skills of teaching cadres in the system of education and technical and vocational training and improving their working and living conditions.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

ZAYKOV, LIGACHEV ATTEND HIGHER EDUCATION EXHIBIT

LD301632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress placed great and responsible tasks before higher-school science. Science must react precisely and in a timely manner to the requirments of scientific-technical progress and must assist in its acceleration in every way possible. A highly qualified scientific-pedagogical collective has been formed in the higher school. An exhibition "Higher School Scientists and their Contribution to the National Economy," which has been showing in the building of the USSR Mininstry of the Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in Moscow, is devoted to its contribution to the development of various branches of industry, agriculture, science, and culture.

The exhibition was today visited by Zaykov and Ligachev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. Yagodin, USSR minister of the higher and secondary specialized education, provided explanations during a tour of the exhibition.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES RELIGIOUS LEADERS 23 MAY

PM260921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 23 May L. N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, received a group of religious figures taking part in the round table "Hunger, Poverty, and the Arms Race: Toward a New Moral Order Within and Between Countries."

It was noted during the talk that the participation of the broad public and of religious circles in the quest for ways to strengthen world peace and create an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation among countries and peoples accords with the aspirations of all peace-loving forces. The need was stressed to step up the efforts of all people of goodwill in the struggle against the arms race and for the elimination of the nuclear threat.

Taking part in the talk were K.M. Kharchev, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs, and Metropolitan Filaret of the Russian Orthodox Church.

MARCHUK SPEAKS AT EDUCATION WORKERS MEETING

LD290703 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Today in Moscow the annual meeting of workers from higher education came to an end. Ways of intensifying scientific research in institutions of higher education were discussed. In his speech, Comrade Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, stressed that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress direct workers in higher education to increase research and to radically raise the return from this research in all sectors of the national economy.

Academician Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, noted that higher education institutions are carrying out many sections of all-union scientific technical programs, and their work is included in state plans to develop science and technology and plans of the USSR Academy of Sciences, ministries, and departments.

Prospects for developing fundamental research in the country and the tasks of higher education to implement this were disucssed by Academician Frolov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

ALIYEV, DEMICHEV ATTEND FESTIVE SOIREE

LD302108 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] A festive soiree dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Muslim Magomayev, a classical figure in Azerbaijani music and eminent composer, was held in the Columned Hall of the House of Unions in Moscow. Comrades Aliyev and Demichev, Comrade Voronov, head of the Department of Culture of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijani Communist Party, and other leaders of the republic, and representatives of public and cultural figures, were present.

JUSTICE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON EDUCATION, TRAINING

LD301757 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] An all-union conference of the country's law lecturers ended in Moscow today. Our correspondent Tamara Karetnikova invited Boris Vasiliyevich Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice, to the microphone:

[Begin recording] [Karetnikova] Boris Vasilyevich, in the documents of the 27th party congress, a great deal of attention is given to further improving Soviet legislation. And whether it is further improvement of production or the discovery of unutilized economic reserves which is involved, whether the further improvment of the economic mechanism is involved, there is a fundamental principle which is stressed in everything -- the principle of social justice. What can you tell us about these new demands with regard to the quality of Soviet laws?

[Kravtsov] Less than 3 months has passed since the congress ended. But even in such a short space of time, a whole series of party-government decisions have been drawn up and adopted, in which the innovative ideas of the congress on major issues of economic life are embodied. Intensive work on drawing up laws is continuing today, too. The drafting of exceptionally important normative acts is under way, pertaining to the establishment of an integral system of managing the national economy, the restructuring of the economic mechanism, and the demarcation of the functions of the central management organs and the lower levels. In particular, what is involved here is the drafting of a USSR law on the organization and planning of the economic and social development of the USSR, and of a draft regulation on accounting and statistical reporting in the USSR. Work has been begun on drafting a USSR Council of Ministers decision on procedure in setting prices and tariffs.

[Karetnikova] Boris Vasilyevich, of the many matters which you examined at this conference, the problem of improving the legal training of young people is a very timely one, in our view, or more accurately, the problem of restructuring the system of training.

[Kratsov] In our opinion, the need for such restructuring is dictated by the fact that in matters relating to the legal training of young people, the organs of national education at one time took only half-measures which were not later further developed and which failed to get any serious backup in terms of cadres, methodology and material backup.

This relates primarily to the allocation of teaching time for studying law in educational institutions. As you know, only 34 hours are allocated to the subject in schools of general education, or 18 times less than, for example, to history; and in vocational training schools, only 25 hours, which is 3 times less than to ethics and aesthetics; in higher education institutions, 28 hours is allocated. Why do we consider the question of increasing the tuition time to be the main issue, while understanding all the complexity of this? Because the shortage of tuition time does not permit the necessary methodological requirements in teaching the law to be fulfilled, nor does it allow pedagogical cadres to specialize and consolidate. The majority of teachers of law in general education schools and vocational training schools have no special training: of 660,000 teachers of law, only 3,000 have juridical training.

Shortcomings in training and upbringing in the law, together with omissions in public and family upbringing are now turning out to have consequences which are far from the best. Family upbringing is causing particular concern, making itself felt more and more perceptibly. The problems of criminality among juveniles are causing much anxiety. How do we see the solution of this problem? We assume that the establishment in our country of a system of continuous and consistent training in the law should be the point of departure here, a system which would encompass all three levels of the general education school, the entire period of tuition in the secondary vocational and technical, secondary special schools, and higher education institutions. The establishment of such a system will make it possible to link education in the law with vocational trining and will best correspond to the principles of unity of education and of political, labor, and moral education of young people. [end recording]

MAKHKAMOV ADDRESSES TADZHIK CP SESSION

LD251415 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] A meeting was held today in Dushanbe between members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan and students. There was a frank conversation about the achievements, problems, and prospects of higher education and the vital concerns of young people. There was talk, in particular, on the need to accelerate the educational and material-technial base at higher education establishments to meet present-day requirements, and expand the construction of student dormitories, cultural and sports complexes, and recreational areas. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajikistan Communist Party, addressed the meeting.

REPORT ON WRITERS CONGRESS IN AZERBAIJAN

OF251556 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The attention of the Eighth Congress of the Azerbaijan SSR Writers has been focused on the tasks of the republic's writers related to the question of further upgrading the ideological and artistic level of literature as demanded by the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress was opened in the State Philharmonic Orchestra Hall named after Magamayev. Comrades Kyamran Bagirov, Vasiliy Konovalov, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Fuad Musayev, Lidiya Rasulova, Oasan Seidov, Suleyman Tatliyev, Ziya Yusif-Zade, and Sahib Alekperov; (Mitrophanov), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee; Fikrat Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; Vefa Gulizade, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department; Barushin, secretary of the USSR Union of Writers; representatives of the literary community from Moscow and other fraternal republics; and writers, and science and cultural employees sat in the chairmanship council of the convocation.

Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Union of Writers of Azerbaijan SSR and a socialist hero and popular writer, opened the meeting. In a high spirit, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Gorbachev was elected as the honorary member of the chairmanship council. The practical organs of the congress were elected and the agenda was approved. The participants of the congress gave loud applause to the CPSU Central Committee message congratulating the 8th congress of the republic's writers. Ramiz Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, read the message.

Ismail Shikli, first secretary of the Board of the Union of Writers of Azerbaijan SSR and a popular writer of the republic, read a report on the situation of literature in Azerbaijan and the tasks in that field as derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress. The congress will continue its work today.

U.S. PROFESSOR CITED AT YALTA IAEA CONFERENCE

LD301959 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Kiev May 30 TASS -- Some 100 specialists from various countries participate in a conference of the IAEA Committee on Technology of Thermonuclear Reactors in Yalta (Crimea). They examine problems on simulating reactions taking place on the sun.

Success of implementing ideas stressed Igor Swiatoslawski, professor of the Wisconsin University (USA), in his interview to TASS, depends on joint efforts of scientists from various countries and on pooling funds of states. Examples of international cooperation in controlled thermonuclear synthesis convincingly show that this is the only correct way.

Professor Swiatoslawski spoke high about works by Soviet scientists in this sphere. He voiced support for the desire of Soviet scientists to put powerful forces latent in atomic nuclei to the service of mankind by using them in the interest of improving human life. The professor noted that many U.S. researchers did not want either to put up with spending of huge funds and resources for nuclear weapons.

VOSS RECEIVES SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST PRESIDENT

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[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received Neal C. Wilson, president of the general conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, SDA. The meeting took note of the role of public at large, including religious circles, in strengthening peace on earth and understanding between peoples.

The conversation was attended by Milovanov, deputy chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs at the USSR Council of Ministers.